The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 254.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The City Recovering Money from the Tweed Ring.

The P. E. Board of Missions.

The Brooklyn Scandal Again Looming Up.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1875.

The Commercial Crash.

Hugh Young has made an assignment, placing his liabilities at $171,816, and assets at $62,391, a large part of the latter being patent rights.

The music publishing house of Lee & Walker, of Philadelphia, has suspended. The liabilities are said to be $175,000. The assets of the firm, including the stock, are estimated to be over $250,000, and if the creditors are liberal it is possible that a full return will be made to them.

The suspension of Ira Beard, 487 Broadway, dealer in military goods, is announced.

P. E. Board of Missions.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church resumed its session in St. Ann's Church to-day. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, presiding. The proceedings, as usual, were opened with devotional exercises, which were conducted by Bishop Talbot, assisted by Rev. C. Seymour, of Connecticut.

After an animated discussion a series of resolutions were adopted, to the effect that it is a bounden duty of every one baptised systematically to give a due portion of his substance for the spread of the gospel and salvation of men.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the report of the Commission for Home Missions to Colored People was read. The report stated that the committee were gratified to announce that the administration of the commission had been found praiseworthy in every respect. The pecuniary responsibilities of the board had been strictly kept within its resources. The report suggested that the workings of the commission hereafter be confirmed as far as possible within the Southern States, and that hereafter the operation of the commission in an educational direction be, as a general rule, to aid only the church normal schools for teachers or church normal training schools for clergymen.

The Brooklyn Scandal.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says it is the opinion of lawyers generally that the motion to quash the indictment in the Loader case will be denied, or rather the demurrer will be overruled. In that case Loader will be tried. It is believed that the principal witness for the prosecution will be Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, and that many of the most distinguished witnesses in the great scandal trial will figure in the collateral issue. This morning Messrs. Beach and Fullerton, counsel for the plaintiff in the scandal suit, were closeted for some time with the District Attorney. There was much speculating as to what this portended. Some thought that it foreshadowed an attempt on Moulton's part to secure the indictment of Mr. Beecher, but others were of the opinion that the two great counsellors had been retained to defend Loader.

Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association of the United States and Canadas opened its session this morning in the Grand Central Hotel. President J. W. Seymour, of the Illinois Central Railroad, called the body to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Brooklyn. About one hundred and twenty-five delegates were present, and many ladies occupied seats in the Convention.

Recovering from the Tweed Ring.

Surrogate Hutchins to-day ordered the United States Trust Company to pay over to the State officers $390,435, in satisfaction of a judgment of the Supreme Court against the estate as one of the Tweed ring suits. The remainder of the funds in the hands of the Trust Company, after the payment of counsel and trustee fees, is ordered to be paid to Watson's widow, as administratrix, for the benefit of the creditors of the estate.

The Ocean National Bank.

The case of S. P. Archer against the Ocean National Bank, was resumed to-day. C. S. Stevenson, cashier of the bank when it was robbed, and subsequently its President, testified that he had no idea that the bank was to be robbed, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, he had neither planned the robbery nor had anything to do with its accomplishment.

Murderer Sentenced.

John Dolan, indicted for the murder of James H. Noe, was this evening convicted in the Oyer and Terminer Court and sentenced to be hanged on December 10.

Fatal Family Quarrel.

John and Thomas Dowdell, father and son, of No. 44 Henry street, quarrelled early this morning, while drunk, and the father shot the son. The wound is fatal.

THE VIRGINIA CITY FIRE.

Hundreds of Families Homeless and Hungry.

Utter Demoralization in the City.

The Loss Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—Additional news from Virginia City says at present it is impossible to state the loss of life. Two men were killed on C street by a falling wall. There are numberless rumors of other casualties. Hundreds of families are homeless and hungry. The school houses are the only public buildings left. They are open to them, but if immediate relief is not extended great suffering will ensue. Utter demoralization reigns in the city. Men, women and children wander about the streets, seeking shelter. The surrounding hills are dotted with camp fires. A few saloons remain, but supplies of liquor have not been sold, and the streets are alive with a drunken mob. The military are patroling the city for the protection of property.

The Feeling in San Francisco.

The feeling on the street this morning was better than yesterday, and a less disposition to magnify the disaster. Contradictory reports are still floating about concerning the fire in the Ophir shaft, some professing to believe that the damage is known by insiders to be much greater than is admitted. The most authentic information, however, is that the shaft has suffered no material injury. It is reported on apparently good authority that the new hoisting works of Lady Washington mine, which are similar in power and pattern to that of the Consolidated Virginia, will be set up on the latter mine without delay. The works are now on the Lady Washington grounds, but are not yet in position, and can be made available on the Consolidated Virginia in a very short time. Well-informed parties state confidentially that the Consolidated Virginia will pay five dollars dividend for two or three months until it is under full headway again.

No definite advices are received as yet as to the extent of the damage to the several mining properties involved. The total loss by the fire is now placed at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

In the streets this morning stocks were about as follows: Best & Belcher, 40; Caledonia, 34½; Consolidated Virginia, 250; Gould & Curry, 20; Hale & Norcross, 34; Ophir, 43; Savage, 85.

Later From the Fire.

Dispatches received to-day give further details of the Virginia City conflagration. They confirm previous reports as to the extent of the calamity. The scene during the progress of the fire is beyond description. The wind blew a gale, driving cinders and flames far in advance of the burning buildings, rendering all attempts to check the progress of the fire futile. Giant powder was freely used to blow up buildings, and frequent heavy explosions shook the earth. The roof of the Catholic Church was blown 100 feet into the air, leaving the bare walls standing. By 8 o'clock A. M. the excitement was at its height. The streets were filled with people and teamsters, the struggling throng fire-fighting at presentable points, scenes shrieking, the cries of despair, the curses of enraged men, the roar of the flames, the dull reports of explosions as building after building took fire, the heavy thud and crash of falling walls, the snap of bursting iron bars and doors, the howl of the gale—all went to make up a scene of indescribable horror.

By 10 A. M. the Consolidated Virginia hoisting works, building and mill were wrapped in flames, and soon fell. The new California stamp mill fell a prey to the fire, which swept to within a few rods of the C. & C. hoisting works, when the veering of the wind turned the flames and carried them to the Ophir works, which soon fell in. The shaft timbers caught fire, but were extinguished without doing much damage. By 11 A. M. the flames had spent their fury. The wind died away, leaving a bed of smouldering ruins three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide.

[illegible] morning says A special to the *Call* this [illegible] loss at the best business men estimate the [illegible] $7,000,000.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Meeting of the German Parliament.

Servia Not in Favor of War.

MEXICO.

Chamber of Deputies Prorogued.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 20.—The Chamber of Deputies was prorogued on the 15th. Extraordinary powers of the executive were voted by 139 against 14.

Murderers Executed.

Advies from Guadolajar to the 16th state that five participants in the murder of the American missionary, Jno. L. Stephens, which ocurred at Ahualuco, in March, 1870, had been executed.

VENEZUELA.

Coffee and Cocoa.

LAGUAYRA, October 27.—The crops of coffee and cocoa in Venezuela will be abundant.

The Philadelphia Exposition.

Many citizens of Caracas and other cities will be present at the opening of the Centennial in Philadelphia.

GERMANY.

Meeting of Parliament.

BERLIN, October 27.—The German Parliament met to-day. Emperor William was absent on account of indisposition. His speech was read by Herr Delbruch, Minister of State. His Majesty says, so far as human judgment can discern, peace is more assured now than at any time during twenty years preceding the reconstruction of the Empire.

TURKEY.

Servia Not in Favor of War.

LONDON, October 27.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received dispatches denying the statement made in the *Standard's* Vienna special, to the effect that the Servian Skupschina had voted in favor of going to war with Turkey.

KHOKAND.

The Insurrection Renewed.

LONDON, October 27.—The insurrection in Khokand has been renewed and the new Khan has fled to Khadjend.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Official Returns of the Vote.

All the Republican Candidates Elected.

Hayes' Majority for Governor 5,549.

COLUMBUS, O., October 27.—The official vote of Ohio at the October election, as returned to the Secretary of State, shows the following results, the Republican candidates all being elected:

Governor.

Hayes	297,813
Allen	293,264
Hayes' majority	5,549

Lieutenant Governor.

Young	297,931
Carey	287,968
Young' majority	9,963

Auditor of State.

Williams	296,201
Green	292,271
Williams' majority	3,930

Treasurer of State.

Milliken	296,677
Schreiner	293,714
Milliken's majority	3,963

Attorney General.

Little	296,858
Powell	293,487
Little's majority	4,371

Judge of Supreme Court.

McIlvain	296,944
Ashburn	292,328
McIlvain's majority	4,616

Member of Board of Public Works.

Thatcher	296,901
O'Hagan	292,067
Thatcher's majority	4,834

The Prohibition vote on Governor was 2,591. The highest Prohibition vote was on Lieutenant Governor—3,630.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, October 27, 1875.

River 7 feet 2 inches; falling. Fair and milder. Departed—Fawn and J. D. Parker, Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 27, 1875.

Clear and cool; mercury 42 to 57. River 3 1-10 feet; falling. Down—Robert Mitchell, midnight; Sandy No. 3, 10:30 A. M.; Aggie, noon; Morning Star, 7 P. M. Up—E. M. Norton and tow and Peytona, 6 A. M.; Geo. Roberts, noon. The Norton laid up to await water. The Peytona, after putting a full barge off the trade, returned here for repairs. She sent her tow on the Greyhound to Cairo, where she will take it up on Friday. Business fair.

ST. LOUIS, October 27, 1875.

Arrived—Fannie Lewis, Leavenworth; Northwestern and Rob Rob, Keokuk; Boyd and Lee, Peoria; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Fannie Lewis, Kansas City; John A. Scudder, New Orleans; Boyd, Peoria; Grand Tower, Memphis. River fallen 3½ inches. Cloudy and warmer.

CAIRO, October 27, 1875.

Arrived—Lioness, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Silverthorn, Evansville, 5; Cons. Millar, Cincinnati, 6. Departed—Cons Millar, Memphis, 8 P. M. River fell 3 inches; stationary. Clear; mercury 60.

MEMPHIS, October 27, 1875.

The river fell one inch. Clear and pleasant. Departed—St. Joseph, St. Louis; Thompson Dean and James Howard, the latter last night, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, October 27, 1875.

Down—Tensas, Utah, Tinnie and Baker. Arrived—Ste. Genevieve. The river fell 5 inches. Clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, October 27, 1875.

Clear and pleasant. River 4 feet 7 inches in canal and 2 feet 7 inches on falls. Arrived—Etna, Ironton; Kenail, Coast.

WHEELING, October 27, 1875.

River four feet and falling. Weather cloudy.

BROWNSVILLE, October 27, 1875.

River four feet and stationary. Weather cloudy.

RICE'S LANDING, October 27, 1875.

River three feet ten inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

NASHVILLE, October 27, 1875.

The river is falling; 2 feet 7 inches on shoals. Clear and mild.

OIL CITY, October 27, 1875.

River nine and a half inches and rising slowly. Weather cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27, 1875.

No arrivals. Departed—Jno. B. Maude, Memphis. Clear and pleasant.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Races at Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—First race, one and a half mile dash, all ages; won by Ozark; no time taken.

Second race, one mile and a quarter, for three year olds; won by Springlet. Time 2:20.

Third race, mile heats; won by Willie Burke. Time 1:54¼ and 1:55.

RUNAWAY COAL CARS.

One Man's Head Cut Off and Two Others Seriously Injured.

RALSTON, Pa., October 27.—The cars on the big plane ran away to-day, caused by the breaking of the rope which controls the brake. John Burke had his head cut off. George Stickle was fatally and John Sides, boot and shoe agent, seriously injured.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

Heavy Gains by the Republicans.

DENVER, COL., October 27.—Additional returns from the late election show heavy gains by the Republicans, who will have at least two-thirds in the Constitutional Convention.

Murder at Au Sable, Mich.

AU SABLE, MICH., October 27.—William Stewart, a wholesale liquor merchant and a prominent citizen here, was found dead on the street opposite the American House yesterday morning, with four deep wounds in the head, the skull being mashed in. Stewart left the store the night previous, having one thousand dollars on his person, which was missing. He leaves a wife and four children. Intense excitement prevails. The Coroner's investigation resulted in the arrest of Henry Farrington as principal, and a Mrs. Revers as accomplice. It is supposed Farrington had two men assist in the murder, and that they have fled to the woods.

Serious College Joke.

BOSTON, October 27.—A quantity of nitroglycerine was exploded last night under the windows of the Harvard College buildings, and several hundred panes of glass were shattered. It was a narrow escape from more serious damage. Some of the students, it is said, were the perpetrators.

SECOND EDITION

THE CAMPAIGN.

Gov. Hartranft at New Castle.

A Visit to the Teachers' Institute and Manufactories.

Enthusiastic Reception at the Opera House.

A Very Effective Speech by the Governor.

Democratic Slanders Successfully Refuted.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 27, 1875.

After his ovation in Beaver county, yesterday, Governor Hartranft, accompanied by Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Wilkesbarre, and Hon. Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio, entered Lawrence county this morning, and stopped at this place, the county seat. A very large crowd greeted the party at the station and escorted them to the Leslie House, Lawrence county. The Teachers' Institute being in session, a committee of members waited on the Governor and invited him to visit that body. He accepted, and was introduced by Superintendent Aiken, and made a short address in his happiest vein. In the best of taste he reiterated his interest in the common school system of the State, and promised aid and encouragement, whether as executive or as a private citizen. He disavowed all political object in calling on them, and closed by wishing the teachers professional success and individual happiness. During a recess of fifteen minutes he was introduced personally to all.

The Governor and party were then driven to the extensive iron works, planing mills and other manufactories here abounding. Unostentatiously passing among the men of toil, the soldier Governor greeted many old comrades, and made more friends by his cordiality and manly bearing.

At 1:30 the large Opera House was crowded in every part with an enthusiastic audience, composed of the best people of this part of the country. The reception of Hartranft was most hearty, and significant of the determination to send him out of the home of his prohibition rival with a majority which shall rebuke the attempt made to punish him by fanatical friends—R. Audley Brown.

The Governor's Speech

was straightforward, disingenuous and very effective. He explained and successfully defended the signing of the repeal of the Local Option bill. A Legislature fresh from the people passed it. There were no constitutional objections to it, and he had nothing to do but submit to the change of sentiment in the State, and sign the bill. He had no forgiveness to ask, having conscientiously done his duty.

He next referred to the slander circulated by Democrats and Prohibitionists that he had issued cartridges to troops in this and adjacent counties. He explained that the ammunition was issued to every division for target practice. If the Quartermaster of this division had drawn cartridges for any other purpose it was fraudulently obtained. It was certain troops could not be called out except by the Governor's command, and he would never order them out save when the civil authorities were unable to preserve the peace. He never had any complaint from this section, and, therefore, the question never had been discussed or thought of by him.

He then discussed the finances of the State at length, and assured the people that not a dollar of the Sinking Fund had been lost or unlawfully applied.

Hon. Lorenzo Danford's Speech.

Mr. Danford followed in a masterly address on the finances. Fresh from the Ohio campaign, he is armed against all attacks on a sound financial policy, and always demolishes the harmful fallacies of inflation Democrats. He spoke for two hours, and carried the audience with him to the close.

Mr. Ketchum's Speech.

The time for taking the train for Sharon being near, Mr. Ketchum made but a short speech, but succeeded in influencing the audience with his own enthusiasm for Hartranft's election.

Republican Rally at Connellsville.

Addresses by Gen. Koontz and Mr. Ed. Scull.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONNELLSVILLE, October 27, 1875.

The Republicans of this place and vicinity turned out *en masse* this evening to listen to the addresses of Gen. W. S. Koontz and Ed. Scull. The crowd was simply immense, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by those present. A number of Democrats were scattered through the assemblage, but they appeared still to remember the lesson they received in the Ohio election, recently, and consequently kept very quiet.

Gen. Koontz's Address.

Gen. Koontz reviewed the acts of the Republican administration, from the inauguration of President Lincoln down to the present time, and compared the result with the Government of James Buchanan and others of that stripe, pleasing the Democracy in a bad light. In speaking of the Ohio election, he showed that the people were heartily tired of Democratic rule.

When the speaker mentioned Governor Hartranft's name there were thunders of applause, clearly showing what a hold the soldier Governor has on the affections of the people. He completely refuted the slanders of the Democrats and Prohibitionists that the Governor signed the Local Option Repeal bill in order to gain the vote of the liquor men. He said a Democratic Legislature had passed the bill, and in justice to the people whom the legislators represented he signed the bill, as the representatives are supposed to represent the feelings and sentiments of their constituents.

He next spoke of the finance question, and showed conclusively that a Republican Congress had given us the best and safest circulating medium that we have ever had. Before the war, when a man had State bank bills, he did not know the worth of them, as a single day very often materially depreciated their value. But with greenbacks and National bank notes it is altogether different. We know that they will be par to-morrow as well as to-day.

The speaker retired amidst great applause.

Mr. Ed. Scull followed in an address of considerable length, eliciting hearty applause whenever he mentioned the name of the Republican candidate for Governor.

The Democrats this evening feel very sore over the outlook, feeling that their candidates stand but a poor chance in this locality. S.

Another Meeting.

In the evening ex-Senator John Scott and C. J. Arms, of Pittsburgh, addressed a meeting even larger than that of the afternoon. Mr. Scott's argument was exhaustive on financial matters, tracing the causes of the present business distress, and defending the Republican party from the accusation of being responsible for the panic and hard times. He arraigned the Democrats as haters of greenbacks when they were necessary to the life of the nation, and lovers of them only when the honor of the Government demands that they should be redeemed.

The public interest in the meetings of the day and night continued and increased to the close. They have unquestionably stemmed the tide of Brownism hereabouts, and will bring Republicans and Democrats to the sound and honest platforms of Lancaster. The Republican majority in Lawrence will not fall below fifteen hundred.

MASS MEETING AT SHARON.

Addresses by Gov. Hartranft, Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Hon. Lorenzo Danford.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SHARON, PA., October 27, 1875.

There was a Republican mass meeting here this evening. There were four hundred torches in line, seventy horsemen, and a crowd estimated at from six to eight thousand. Governor Hartranft, Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Hon. L. Danford, of Ohio, delivered speeches amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The Governor was received by our citizens *en masse*. A salute of twenty guns was fired by the employes of the Westerman Iron Works. This was the largest meeting ever held in the town.

Killed by a Policeman.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—A man named H. C. Johnson was shot and instantly killed at an early hour this morning while being conveyed to the station house. It is not clear where the shot came from, though it is supposed to have been from Officer Dowling's revolver, as he was endeavoring to intimidate the prisoner at the time, the latter offering considerable resistance. Johnson was employed in a leather store.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving Day Appointed.

The Case of the Union Pacific R. R. Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1875.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The President to-day issued his proclamation designating the twenty-fifth day of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the United States.

The Union Pacific Railroad Case.

In the Supreme Court to-day the Government's appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims in the Union Pacific Railroad case came up for argument. The substantial question presented by this case is whether, by the true construction of the act of 1862, incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as amended by the act of 1864, the United States, whenever it pays interest on bonds issued to aid in the construction of the road, is entitled to enforce immediate payment thereof from the company by suit or otherwise, or whether such reimbursement can be obtained only by the application of one-half of the compensation due the company for services rendered to the Government and five per cent. of the net earnings of the road after its completion. The company insist that the latter construction is obvious and just, and consequently that it is entitled to recover the amount herein claimed, being one-half the sum due for compensation, as stated. The Government does not pretend, as is asserted by the company, that it may withhold this half by force of any authority to that effect expressed in the statutes, but solely upon the principle that upon the payment of interest on bonds, it thereupon becomes to that extent the creditor of the company, and is entitled to immediate reimbursement of the sum paid, recoverable by suit or offset. The company contend that this frame work of the charter, the declared national purposes it sets forth, the Government control assumed, the Government aid proffered, the uses to which the work when completed was to be subjected, and finally, the increased public aid promised by the act of 1864, when it was found that the requisite capital could not be obtained under the act of 1862—all to be urged, concur to establish that the work was deemed by the Government of such paramount national importance that only by a narrow, illiberal and strained construction can it now be said that any of the Government aid offered, whether of bonds or land, should be regarded as donations to the company. Plainly it is said they were not such, but are to be viewed as reasonable national contributions to aid the construction of a great national highway along our public domain, connecting the East with the far West by telegraph and railway. It is then contended that by the provisions of the charter, which are examined at length, the company was not bound, either expressly or by implication, immediately to reimburse the Government for interest it should pay upon bonds, nor until their maturity.

The Attorney General submits that the plain meaning and intent of Congress, apart from all the statutes when construed together, is that the United States are entitled under the charter accepted by the company to retain the whole value of the services rendered to the United States toward the payment of the interest advanced by the Government upon bonds loaned to the company. The Attorney General says that if the judgment below in favor of the company is sustained, two hundred million dollars will be transferred to the stockholders of these roads. If, says the Attorney General, this judgment be sustained before a single generation shall have passed the Government will have paid for the different Pacific Companies $318,035,714 in interest alone, less only one half the charges for services, the other half being paid by the Government.

The Crops.

Agricultural returns for October show that the wheat crop for the present year is a short one, and there is a marked deterioration in the quality. The average thus far reported is about eighty per cent. of last year's production. It this indicates the total depreciation it amounts to nearly 62,000,0000 bushels, and gives a crop of 246,000,000 bushels. In quality the crop averages fourteen per cent. below a sound condition. The condition of the corn crop is proportionally high. The product reported this year falls short of 1874 about four per cent. The oats product is five per cent. greater than last year. The potato crop promises to be extraordinary, both in yield and quality. Tobacco is two per cent. above the average. Barley is eighty-seven per cent. of last year's crop, and buckwheat not far from an average.

A Blow to Specie Resumption

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, estimates that by the Virginia City fire the supply of gold bullion will be cut off to the extent of one million per month for four months, and the supply of silver bullion one and a half million per month for the same length of time.

STORM ON THE LAKES.

Great Destruction Among the Shipping.

DETROIT, MICH., October 27.—The gale from the west continued with unabated force until noon, since which it has considerably abated. The barge E. T. Judd, with a cargo of wheat from Buffalo, is ashore at Port Auston reef. The schooner Sylvester Neelon, with a cargo of barley, is ashore at Point Au Pelee. The schooner Emen is ashore and full of water on Starve island, Lake Erie. The schooner C. A. King, with a cargo of wheat, went ashore in the Straits of Mackinaw on Monday night. She has since been released, and is being towed to Detroit, leaking. The schooner P. J. Cleveland is lying in the Straits of Mackinaw, leaking. The canvass is all gone.

PORT COLBORN, October 27.—The schooner Erie Belle, wheat laden, went ashore this morning off this harbor. It is blowing a gale from the west.

THE DENVER MURDER.

An Italian Confesses to Having Played His Harp While the Throats of the Victims Were Being Cut.

DENVER, COL., October 27.—Three of the participants in the murder of four Italians in this city recently have been arrested. One of them, an Italian, confessed to having played his harp whilst five others cut the throats of their victims. Three of the murderers, Gallati and Frank Rolide, Italians, and a Mexican are still at large, and it is thought they will be overtaken in a few hours. The indignation is intense, but it is believed that the culprits will be dealt with according to law.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 28, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, northwest to southeast winds, cooler, clear weather.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 27.—The steamships California, from New York, and Vaterland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

FASTNET POINT, October 27.—The steamship Quebec, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, October 27.—The steamer City of New York, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The steamship Wieland, from Hamburg, has arrived.

PORT ROWAN, Ont., October 27.—The schooner Stampede, from Sheboygan to Buffalo, with wheat, is ashore at Fall Water, west of Long Point Cut. The cargo will prove a loss. The vessel may be got off. The mate, Tobias Thian, was drowned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Another full house greeted the "Two Orphans" last evening, and the same bill will be repeated to-night.

Library Hall—Thomas' Concert.

The first of Theodore Thomas' Grand Concerts was given last evening at Library Hall. The attendance was very fine and the musical features were a decided success. The programme was a most interesting one and was delightfully rendered throughout. The "Raff Concerto" introduced M'me. Madeline Schiller, the new candidate for musical honors, and she fully sustained the high reputation which preceded her coming. She has all the requisites for a great piano player, as her success in the "Raff Concerto," and also with Chopin's great "Polonoise," most strikingly illustrated. There was a perfection in her execution of the two pieces, and a delicacy and beauty in the shading, as has seldom been equaled in this city. Mr. Thomas may be congratulated on the success of his first concert. It was largely attended by an audience brilliant and appreciative.

The second and last concert will be given this evening, with the selections from Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Brahms and Wagner,—and Mme. S[illegible] plays the difficult concerto in E. Minor, Chopin.

Trimble's Varieties.

The Garretta Troupe is meeting with much success at Manager Aims' popular house, and their entertainments are highly enjoyable.

On track and arriving, the loads choice Sweet Cider, by
R. F. WEDDELL
Commission Merch
347 Liberty street, Pitt

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Governor Kellogg has returned to New Orleans.

—Three inches of snow fell in Quebec on Tuesday night.

—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Memphis at 7:30 on Wednesday evening.

—W. F. Yoder has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Fourteenth district of Ohio.

—In the case of Joseph M. Tighe, before Judge Hay, in Memphis, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the Judge held that the requisition was defective, and continued the case until the 4th of November, in order to give time to amend the requisition.

—M. Combs, Jr., who has figured in Memphis since the war as a claim agent, was sent to jail on Wednesday by the United States Commissioner in default of $3,000 bail on a charge of being a party in an attempt to defraud the Government in bounty claims of colored soldiers.

—The West bound train on the Lake Shore road, on Wednesday afternoon, when near Quincy, Mich., ran into a wagon containing a man named Norton, aged twenty-one, and his mother, aged sixty-five, killing both almost instantly. The horses stopped on the track in front of the approaching train, and refused to move.

—Advices from London deny the story of love and assassination in which the King of Spain and the Duke de Sexto are represented as the principal actors. One version, speaking of the wife and daughter of a Spanish Colonel, shows its falsity from the fact that the colonel mentioned is well known in New York, where he resided a long time, and married an American lady, who has no daughter, and the gentleman, instead of being assassinated, is alive and in comfortable circumstances.

HOLDING ELECTIONS.

Some Suggestions to Officers.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Having been present several times at the opening of election returns, and noticed the numerous cases where the returns were so defective as to cause the Court to send for the officers to correct them, I have written some suggestions in regard to the opening of elections and making returns after the close, which may be of use to inexperienced officers:

Each inspector should select a competent person to act as clerk and arrange with them to be present before 7 A. M., on the day of election.

If the minority inspector fails to attend then the person who received the second number of votes for judge of election at the preceding election is entitled to take his place.

If the majority inspector does not appear the Judge shall appoint a person to take his place.

In case the Judge does not attend, then the appointment of a judge devolves upon the majority inspector.

In case the polls remain unopened for one hour after the time appointed for opening (7 A. M.), the citizens present shall choose officers to conduct the election.

After the officers have been sworn their first duty is to empty the boxes of the tickets cast at the preceding election and burn and totally destroy them.

The judge shall designate one of the inspectors to take charge of the registry of voters. The other shall number each ballot in the order in which it shall be received.

When a person presents himself and offers his ballot, the registry inspector should examine the list for his name, and if found and the vote accepted, place a mark opposite to said name. And if the name cannot be found, require all the proof requisite without regard to the individual. If the election officers shall find that the applicant has all the qualifications of a voter, his name shall be added to the list of taxables, and the word "tax" there added. If the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words are to be added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting.

When a vote is accepted the window inspector shall mark each of the tickets voted with the number corresponding with that entered by the clerks opposite to the name of the person voting.

Close the polls at 7 P. M., after which the boxes are to be opened and the vote counted.

The inspectors are to take each ticket singly and read off the names, and each name is read the clerks are to make a mark opposite to said name on their tally-sheets. Examine the tally and return sheets carefully and see if the names printed thereon agree with the names voted.

If the names printed on the tally and return sheets are different from the tickets voted, correct them. And if persons are voted for, whose names are not printed on the tally and return sheets, write their names thereon.

As soon as the vote is counted, make a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate, which is to be signed by each of the officers, and after the vote is publicly declared to the citizens present, post said statement on the door of the election house for public information.

Take the blank headed "Return Sheet" and write after the names of each of the candidates, first *in words and again in figures*, the whole number of votes received by each respectively.

Make three copies on the blanks headed "Triplicate Election Returns." All of which are to be signed by the officers.

Each of the triplicate returns shall be enclosed in an envelope in presence of the officers.

Take one of the envelopes containing the triplicate returns and place it in another envelope, with one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and give them to the Judge; also the "Return Sheet," which place in a separate envelope, unsealed.

One of the sealed envelopes containing triplicate returns is to be given to the minority inspector, who is to retain possession of the same unless demanded by order of Court.

The remaining envelope is to be placed in the box with the ballots, one of the lists of voters and one of the tally sheets.

The box is then to be closed, and, after having been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, is to be taken by the judge and minority inspector to the office of the nearest Alderman or Justice of the Peace, to be taken in charge by said officer until again required.

The judge shall, provided he lives within twelve miles of the court house, or within twenty-five miles, if on the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, deliver the returns entrusted to his care to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas before 2 P. M. of the day after the election. Other judges to have until 12 M. of the second day after the election. PITT.

Stocks at Auction.

Friday evening, October 29, at 7½ o'clock at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

1,000 shares Columbia Oil Company, by order of assignees of A. Hartje.

80 shares Allegheny Savings Bank.

25 shares Peoples National Bank.

100 shares Manchester Savings Bank.

30 shares Castle Shannon Railroad.

50 shares City National Bank.

50 shares Smithfield National Bank.

And other good stocks.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

One Large Lot of Flannels,

Much less than value, see them.
J. B. HEARD & Co.

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FULL AND COMPLETE LINE
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Great Republican

Demonstration

IN HONOR OF THE

GRAND VICTORIES

IN

OHIO, IOWA, NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO,

ON

Saturday Evening, Oct. 30th,

THE

Last Grand and General Parade

OF

THE CAMPAIGN.

GEORGE W. WILSON,
Commander-In-Chief.

JOHN FROELICH, Chief of Staff.
Capt. WM. F. AULL, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL AIDS TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Thos. H. Hunter, Thomas Reese, Wm. Bois, Wm. M. Lowis, Wm. Smith, Harry Wainwright, James Novard, Wm Ramsey, Thomas W. Davis, Stephen Dietrich, Henry M. Long, W. Hosack, Reinhold Seigleder, John McQuade, James Wells.

AIDS.

Thos. Carnahan, Joseph S. Avoline, John W. Martin, Robert Holmes, James S. Woodwell, P. D. Parchment, James Irwin, Wm. Lowther, Frank Adrian, Henry Freyberg, Wm. Lewis, George Dengle, Ed. Barker, Andrew Wilson, Wm. Atcheson, George Strain, Wm. Harbison, Harry Hobson, Newton A. Hemphill, John Johnson, Henry Eakin, Vincent Burns, P. Hanlon, Ed. Fadel, John Rosen, Dan. Barker, James Wiggins, Robt. Dickson, Geo. Deal, John Anderson, James Taylor, John W. Taylor, Jr., A. G. Buchanan, Jacob Boland, Vincent Stevens, Thomas Hoswawell, Adam Klein, J. C. Lang, Jr., Fred. Friedman, Jacob Greaser, Henry Binnaing, W. H. Wilmore, Andrew McCracken, J. J. Todd, M. D., Samuel Kennedy, John A. Fairman, Walton Woolsey, John A. Lemon, W. W. Tyson, Nick. W. Voegtly, James Hemphill, Thos. Ardary, Cal. Rayburn, George Sellers, James McMillen, Eph. Morris, John Charles, Calvin Bartley, Robert E. Heron, Peter Mesnick, Frank Armstrong, Samuel Mitchell, Evan Jones, Robert Johnston, John Shannon, John McCartney, Jos. Mitchell, Isaac Reese, Samuel Gray, E. F. Pearson, D. Arensberg, Kennedy Lang, Jas. McMern, Murry Vance, Robert Leonard, Henry Bents, Conrad Zahn, James Lewis, Wm. Irving, Chas. Kirsh, Hod. Marshall, John Stallell, George Smith, Thos. Dougan, Welsh Sproul, James Porter, Herman Beriand, Robt. Dickson, Geo. McFarland, Thos. Thorn, Samuel Bowden, John Knowland, Samuel Shore, George Barker, John McKee, Joseph Hastings, John F. Moore, Ed. Everson, George Bowman, John Wrigley, J. F. Staple, Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Robert Reed, John Sample, George Mease, Paul J. Carson, Richard Williams, Thomas Gatewood, David Martin, G. S. Woodson, Samuel Saunders, David Bly, Jr., Thomas Bailey, B. Andrews, J. H. Johnston, Wm. Wright, Sr., Alex. Ewing, J. H. Roush, Christian Ludwig, A. W. Felty Negley, W. J. Caskey, S. S. Mason, John Moore, Thomas Bonhope, John Musgrave, Alex. Pittairn, David Aiken, Jr., John Larimer, James A. Chambers, Henry H. Weis, Jr., W. H. Hays, Jr., Thomas W. Baker, J. H. McElroy, C. Blume, 16th ward, Richard Jones.

THE HARTRANFT CLUB OF 1872, in command of Thos. H. Phelps, Chief Marshal, headed by the President and Vice President of the Club in carriages, will act as the escort to the Commander-in-Chief.

Music—EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT BAND.

FIRE WORKS WAGON,

In charge of Wm. Reed, Robert Giles, James McAleese and John White.

First Division,

Consisting of all Clubs and organizations on south side of Monongahela River, will form on Ferry street, right resting as on Liberty.

Capt. W. W. IRWIN,
Marshal.

GEORGE WALKER,
Chief of Staff.

NATHAN S. BROKAW,
Adjutant General.

AIDS.

Henry Walker, R. B. Brown, Robert E. Mercer, Adam Weaver, W. C. Taylor, Mark sterling, J. M. Sandfer, Mark Dowdy, David Wagner, Thomas Evans,

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER:
HENRY WARNER.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 68, 99.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116.

WE are in receipt of the report of Dr. YOUNG, of the Bureau of Statistics on Labor in Europe and America. It is an able document, and we propose, at an early date, to analyze a number of the articles, on certain phases of the labor problem.

THE burning of Virginia City is another of those terrible events which show that with all his skill, man has not gained the victory over the fire monster. The space of about a half mile is burned over, and thousands of persons are homeless and desolate. The loss is estimated at between eight and ten millions. The people on the Pacific slope are preparing to extend aid to the unfortunate sufferers.

THE other side of the Cuban question, so far as Administration action is concerned, is the report that Collector CASEY is a large holder of Cuban bonds, and that he inspires the talk about Administration interference in Cuban affairs, as a mere speculation. However this may be, there can be no doubt that the long continuance, and exhausting character of the war tends to inspire the hope that something will be done to bring it to an end. Whatever the policy of the President may be, there can be no doubt that the time has come to put an end to the effusion of blood.

THE death of CARRUTH, the Vineland editor, being accepted for the time being as the result of the wound inflicted by LANDIS, the case is treated for the present as one of murder. Viewing it in this light, it is the opinion of the Eastern press that while LANDIS should have been more self-contained under abuse than he was, CARRUTH really deserved the fate he met. He had used his paper as an organ of personal vituperation, and met the fate such a course is very likely to bring. It is a fresh illustration of the bad result of yielding to evil passion.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* is authority for the statement that in some parts of the State, at least, the temperance movement is closely related to the Democracy. It declares that "ARCHY MCALLISTER, the greatest blatherskite in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the leaders of the Prohibition movement in Blair county, and a member of the State Central Committee of that organization, is a near relative of PERSHING'S, and has publicly stated, recently, that he desires PERSHING'S election and HARTRAFT'S defeat, and that the running of BROWNE only helps the Democracy. *Archy is a Democrat, and a relative of the Democratic candidate for Governor.*" We have seen it stated in Father HERITAGE'S *Temperance Blessing*, one of the truest temperance journals in the State, that Judge BLACK declared that the object of the Prohibition movement this year, is to defeat HARTRANFT. Inferentially, it is, therefore, its object to elect PERSHING, and thus place the Democracy in power. Are there any sincere temperance people desirous of working in this cause?

THE English people are likely to be more occupied in looking after the securities they hold against Turkey, for a while to come, than in caring for their bonds held against the United States. The Ottoman Empire owes $920,000,000, chiefly to English creditors. Much of it was borrowed at usurious rates of interest, sometimes as high as 18 per cent., because of the want of confidence in the Sultan's integrity. The annual interest upon this sum amounts to $67,500,000, while the whole revenue of the country is only $168,000,000. As it was useless for the Sultan to try to borrow any more money, unless at suicidal rates, he has coolly announced his intention to repudiate half the interest on the debt, thus saving to himself $33,750,000 a year. This has created a terrible excitement in England, but the feeling among disinterested parties is that the creditors do not deserve much sympathy, because they charged enough for their loans to cover this very risk. Just what effect this course will have on the future of the Ottoman Empire is another and very different matter. Should it be compelled to borrow again, it will be made to suffer; and if it shall stand dishonored, and unable to effect loans, it will be easy prey to any great power that chooses to assail.

UNDER the question, "who decide elections," an Eastern journal has been looking up figures in Massachusetts, and reaches the conclusion that those who do not vote have as much influence to this end as those who do. It says: "Theoretically, of course, all these things are controlled by the majority of the legal voters in the State; but a very slight examination of the figures is all that is necessary to show that in Massachusetts, and probably also in nearly all the other States, every question submitted to the people is in fact decided by the vote of a comparatively small number of the legal voters. According to the official synopsis of the census of the Massachusetts for 1875, there are within the State 351,086 legal voters. Making allowance for the fact that the most careful enumeration made by the process of census-taking always falls somewhat short of the actual fact, it is fair to assume that the number of legal voters set down does not greatly exceed the actual number of persons who might have voted at the elections of 1872 and 1873; and yet the total vote cast in 1872 was, for President 192,777, and for Governor 193,780; while in 1874 the total vote was only 185,900. From this it appears that 157,286 legal voters took no part in the election of 1872, and in 1874 the number of persons who did not vote was 165,077. Governor Gaston was elected by 96,377 votes, or 79,158 less than half the possible number, while the number of voters who did not vote, either for or against him, exceeded his entire constituency by 68,700." The misfortune is, that the non-voters are, generally, the best element we have; and hence a fearful power is given to those who care but little for the true welfare of the country. The great battle, in this State, has been to arouse the people and induce them to feel the importance of voting. The above facts should stimulate them to be at the polls on election day.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The meeting, in this city, of the Evangelical Alliance, is an event of no ordinary importance, and, if we should not give it the editorial space its importance deserves, it will not be because of our failure to appreciate it. This organization is promotive of the idea to which we briefly referred yesterday—the development of the fundamentals of Christian faith. It is composed of eminent gentlemen of different denominations, who, rising above denominational differences, meet together to consider such matters as pertain to the Evangelical phases of Christianity. Polemical discussions are not indulged; and theological differences do not come to the surface. The papers read, discussions had, and even the deliberations of committees, all turn on some phase of practical Christian effort in behalf of the masses of the people. This Evangelical Alliance is, in a sense, an annual, such as only these latter days could produce. All the early Alliances, Councils and the like were for the consideration of doctrines, discipline, church polity and the like. Many of them gave birth to policies that spread sorrow and death over fair lands. The trail of the Inquisition, marked with blood, and the martyr fires, were traceable to some of the early Councils. The doctrinal Councils of later times were important, both as being a step in advance of what had been and as defining exact forms of faith. The period of doctrinal discussion was probably necessary to the more liberal and evangelical spirit of modern times. It did this service, —it settled all questions of faith sufficiently for us not to need to discuss differences farther. Where we do not agree, we agree to disagree; and having searched out the points wherein we do agree, they are found to embrace the fundamentals of Christianity.

Thus a new step, or departure, has been taken,—that of practical effort to elevate and really save the masses. This work embraces many nice questions,—in social and other forms of science, in practical observation and experience, and in actual methods. Therefore the papers read at the Alliance take large scope, and may, at first sight, seem to the casual observer to be irrelevant. Not so, however. It will richly repay those who choose to listen to the papers submitted. They have been prepared by able men, and are the fruits of their ripest thoughts. The subject of reaching, elevating, and saving the masses seems to be the third in the great trinity of efforts the world has seen. First, we had the Truth given us; then, when the Great Teacher was gone, and a few centuries had elapsed, it seemed necessary to grope through darkness, fire, and blood to sound faith again. Now the practical offering of the truth to the masses is our period; and in this the Alliance is prominent.

WATCH EVERY POINT.

As election approaches, it is usual for tricky experts to resort to many and various forms of deception, to catch the unwary. Tickets are printed in imitation of ours, but with one or more Democratic name upon it. At times the name of one or more Republican is wrongly spelled, so that it will not be counted. Other dodges have been, and will again be resorted to. We warn our friends that circumstances point to the certainty that the Democracy will resort to these devices, in every form imaginable, that they may trick away the votes of the people. The best method of preventing the success of such experiments is to consult the ticket as printed in the GAZETTE, or to receive your ticket, when about to vote, from the hands of a well-known Republican. We hope, particularly in this county, where there is so much strife over the local ticket, that every precaution will be taken to save our people from being misled. No one need be deceived who takes proper pains to inform himself.

There are attempts to draw aside votes for particular candidates for personal or complimentary reasons. We are satisfied this plan is being used in behalf of PATTERSON and ROUTH. Against these persons the Republican party presents strong and popular candidates. There is no good reason why either should receive a complimentary vote, and we hope they will not be given. The Republican party naturally has a majority in this county; hence any complimentary votes go to aid the Democrat for whom they are given, to office. It is not safe to rest on the idea that a few will not do harm. This complimentary business has been reduced to a system, and the design of it is to secure enough votes in this way to overcome an adverse majority. There is no reason why any favors of this character should be granted. PATTERSON is not in any particular superior to FIFE, while the latter has the experience gained in a subordinate position to aid him when he comes into full possession of the office. As between ROUTH and GRAY, the disparity is still more apparent. The office to be filled is one that requires acquaintance with legal principles, forms and methods. Mr. GRAY has developed excellent qualifications as judge, in a sense, where important evidence has been taken, and decisions rendered. The best friend of Mr. ROUTH will certainly not claim for him any qualifications in this direction. His unfitness, therefore, for the office to be filled, is the best reason why Mr. ROUTH should be defeated. So give neither of the Democratic gentlemen mentioned complimentary votes. If you have promised it, and desire to withdraw, yet feel bound by your promise, let us say that the manly and honorable course is to go to the person to whom you gave the promise, and openly withdraw it.

There are rumors in circulation, also, that while heavy Democratic votes will be given for HARTRANFT, it will be at the expense of RAWLE. We have sifted these rumors quite carefully, and they amount to this: The Democrats regard PERSHING as certain of defeat, and have practically abandoned him. In order to turn this predestined defeat to account, they are stirring heaven and earth to elect PIOLLET. This is what the assaults on the State Treasury mean. They are understood to be arranging to trade PERSHING votes for Republican votes for PIOLLET. In four or five counties they have organized Granger lodges and made some slight progress in this way. In all cases the arrangement has been to sacrifice PERSHING in the interest of PIOLLET. We have equally explicit information that what we lose in one direction, we will gain in another, and that both HARTRANFT and RAWLE will be elected. We mention the tactics followed to show the readiness of the Democracy to trade a candidate for whose election they have no hopes, in the interest of one they are really struggling to elect. Do not be caught in this snare. It is no concession to give us PERSHING votes,—he is certain to be defeated anyhow; and if you give a vote for PIOLLET in return, your gift will be twice as valuable as the one you receive. Stand by the State and County ticket.

We also express the hope that our friends will not indirectly aid the Democracy by casting their votes for Third party candidates. We have every proper interest in and sympathy for the cause of temperance, considered by itself. Our friends need not imagine that we assail the cause, when we object to the means made use of to promote it. It is because we think they will prove injurious rather than beneficial, that we speak. And we have no hesitancy in saying this, that the Republican party has been the only powerful friend of the temperance cause it has ever had in this Commonwealth. Yet the Prohibition movement really plays into the hands of the Democracy. We hope those who are governed by moderate and sensible views will not aid this rash work. We should avert the immediate evils, and then fight for the good we love.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democrats concede Hartranft 15,000 in Philadelphia, but the Republicans claim 25,000.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW is compelled, by the bad condition of his throat, to refrain from making many speeches.

IT is now said that General Banks will not speak at Democratic meetings. His position is one of armed neutrality in the present campaign.

JAY ODELL, who ran for Governor of Ohio on a Prohibition ticket, got only 2,553 votes. His nomination was a Democratic device of singular transparency.

COLLECTOR SLACK, of Boston, appears in the role of a prophet, and announces that General Sherman is to be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

WHAT makes the Democratic statesmen so shy of Pennsylvania? Governor Hendricks made one speech and started immediately home again. Governor Allen made one, and was summoned back at once to Columbus. No other prominent Democrat outside of the State has been heard in the canvass. What is the trouble? Do they think it a bad sign to aid in too many funerals?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PERSONAL.

IT seems now that Singer had five wives instead of three, and no wonder that the poor man had to get up some kind of a sewing machine.

Z. M. CRANE, a wealthy manufacturer of Dalton, Berkshire county, Mass., invited his friends *not* to bring presents to the wedding of his daughter last week.

MRS. LINCOLN, who is now stopping in Springfield, Ill., takes occasional short walks upon the streets, and seems to be somewhat improving from her late depression of spirits.

THE wife of Secretary Robeson has recovered the camel's hair shawl which she thought she had left in a hack at Baltimore. It had been left in a railroad car and carried to Jersey City, whence it was duly returned to the owner.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON was a great military chieftain, and is famous in history, and yet how many of our readers to whom his sobriquet is so familiar, would know, if we didn't tell them, that his real name was Thomas Jonathan Jackson?

NOT only is it true that Mr. Carlyle never declined the Harvard degree of LL. D., in insulting terms, but he has actually indicated to President Eliot his intention of accepting it when he receives official notice that it has been conferred.

GEORGE METZGER, of Carlisle, Pa., now in his ninety-fifth year, is the oldest person who has ever served in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was a member during the years 1813 and 1814. He is said to retain his powers of body and mind almost unimpaired.

ONE of the persons who are under treatment in the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati is Dr. David Creel, who was one of the jurors in the trial of Aaron Burr. His recollection of Burr is very distinct, and he describes him as one of the most fascinating men whom he ever heard speak.

EX-COL. BAKER has snug apartments in Horsemonger Lane jail. He is allowed to receive visits from his wife and friends, and books are supplied to him in large quantities. Delicacies of all sorts minister to his palate, and his apartments, but for the iron bars and deprivation of liberty, would be considered sumptuous by any bachelor in New York or London.

THE Hon. William D. Kelley, in his speech at Atlanta, Ga., said that in front of his house in Philadelphia stands a huge chestnut tree planted by George Washington, and that in his house are pictures of most of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and other heroes of the Revolution and many mementoes of that period. He added that he had offered his house to the British Legation as their headquarters while at the Centennial, and the offer had been accepted.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A SCIENTIST claims to have discovered a petrified sea lion in Missouri while looking for geological specimens.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN has returned to Chicago from his trip to the Pacific coast, in improved health.

THE woman who has selected her winter hat and had it favorably criticised by the neighbors can be identified by the look of triumph and content in her eyes.

"TELL Me Mary How to Woo Thee" is the title of a recent ditty. Give her a pair of diamond earrings and a tortoise shell comb for her back hair.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

CONVERSATION between Cincinnati young ladies: "She's the most agreeable girl I ever saw." "Yes, and the proudest, though her father packed only a hundred hogs last year."

THE Board of Guardians for the Work House on the Isle of Sheppey, England, have prohibited the singing of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's hymns to the inmates by a party of singers.

SOME unknown parties stabbed John Galena in a drunken row last Tuesday night in a saloon on West Lake street, Chicago. Galena ran out of the saloon and died shortly after on the street.

THE only kind of cheating at cards which is not forgiven English club-men is the trick called *under the cards*, or changing the cut. Any other kind of deception may be practiced almost with impunity.

Is it not astonishing that men, who have the whole world to conquer, will bother their great heads with the tightness of a woman's skirt? How about your stove-pipe hats? They make your heads bald and greasy as a dish-cloth, yet you wear them. Would that some prophet-ess might arrive in Israel and tell the awful consequences of this fashion.—*A Lady.*

PERE HYACINTHE.

He Defines His Creed, and Gives the Story of His Career in Geneva.

Pere Hyacinthe has just republished his sermons at Geneva. They contain the explanation so long asked of his real creed. He takes as text of his faith four maxims: one from St. Augustine, "In things necessary, we must have unity; in things doubtful, liberty; in all things, charity;" one from Montalembert, "The Jesuits are a hateful sect, which in these times tyranuizes and makes profit out of Catholicism;" one from M. Renan, "I can say of the Catholic Church what Job said of God, 'Even though He kill me, in Him will I hope;'" and last, a passage from Pere Gratry's treatises on the latest Council, "They finished with a *coup d'etat* what they began with an ambuscade."

Pere Hyacinthe tells all the story of his career at Geneva. When called thither, in November, 1872, by the sect of Liberal Catholics, he hesitated for two months. But the congregation offered terms irresistible. "We do not call you among us," they wrote, "to impose on you the lightest chain. On the contrary, we ask you to come for the purpose of enlightening and guiding us. The new Church, therefore, will be what you make it." I suppose few theologians could resist the temptation of founding a Church really new, of moulding a fresh religion which shall combine all the merits of all that exist with separate and special virtues to be evolved from moral consciousness, and no vices. Pere Hyacinthe came to Geneva, and at first he had great success. But alongside of his congregation sprung up another, which was in truth Protestant, which seemed to Pere Hyacinthe anarchical. But, after a public refusal, he accepted the cure of Geneva. "That," says he, "was my fault. It was real—it was great. I ask forgiveness of it from God and man." He still believed in his Church and himself. He thought he could make of it the ideal Communion. But others saw more clearly his weakness and withdrew. Then Pere Hyacinthe did not hesitate to throw up his charge. Writing to the Government of Geneva, he said, "Attached from my very inmost life to the Catholic Church, in which I was baptised, of which I desire the reform, not the overthrow, convinced by an experience sufficiently prolonged, that the spirit prevailing in the Liberal Catholic Church of Geneva is neither Catholic in religion nor Liberal in politics, I have the honor to lay before you my resignation of the cure."

It was accepted, and Pere Hyacinthe has now his own small flock, which he is said to lead by very roundabout courses. Those who knew him at the height of his fame are least surprised at the catastrophe. There is another side to the dispute, of course. Pere Hyacinthe remains a monk, not only ignorant of the world's affairs, but incapable of understanding them. I have heard that the first quarrel rose between him and his trustees about the possession of the church building, which the Cure could not believe to be any one's property except his own. And there is, too, that strange tale of a *retraita* passed in the Grand Chartreux Monastery, or agonies of penance at the feet of the Superior, of Masses celebrated by the community for the peace of their visitor's mind. Pere Hyacinthe does not see aught extraordinary in all this; but it is not strange that hard-headed Switzers should begin to doubt whether such a man is quite fitted to guide them safely.

THE other day, Sam Bowles went to church in Springfield, Mass., and, feeling the effects of his severe editorial labors through the week, went to napping. By and by he was awakened by the preacher, who struck his desk and shouted: "Who shall be able to stand up in the presence of the Lord on that awful day?" And Sam Bowles, rising in his pew, remarked: "Charles Francis Adams is the only man that can do it, and I nominate him for the position."

THE FEAST OF THE DEAD.

Heathen Rites at a Chinese Cemetery in San Francisco—Strange and Outlandish Ceremonies.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

The Chinese Autumnal Festival over the dead of their race, which commenced on Sunday week reached its most interesting point last Thursday. From daylight until noon the road to Lone Mountain was literally alive with pedestrians and express wagons, packed with the elite and rabble of Chinatown, roasted hogs of every description of Chinese provisions. The old trick of the Hibernian expressman of occasionally capsizing a vehicle and mixing pigtails and pork in an uncomfortable mass, was, in two cases, successfully tried. One of the vehicles chartered and loaded by Madam Le Chong and eight rosy-cheeked chattels, hilarious with expectation of a day of rest, in endeavoring to weather the corner of Dupont and Geary streets, alighted in an unceremonious manner, and the madam sustained some severe bruises, to judge by the play of her tongue and the shake of her fist at the horse, cart and driver. They, however, climbed in again, and, hanging on by tooth and toe nail, went off at a three-minute gait, to the great amusement of the spectators.

By 11 o'clock in the morning, the wooden altar, near the center of the cemetery, was surrounded by a large heathen band, and a liberal store of fish, flesh and fowl, not to mention stacks of cakes and candies. On one side of the altar, if so it might be called, was a large stove, over which a prominent functionary busied himself in making tea for the entire crowd. Joss sticks were burning upon the altar, and on three sides candles burned, illuminating the figures of three deities—the one on the west representing what answers in their theology to our devil, and whom they evidently think it necessary to propitiate before proceeding with their ceremonies to ship over the individual graves. Towards the East, or rising sun, another less hideous figure, representing the mighty spirit of God; and on the South an insignificant, good-natured, porcelain image, representing some local spiritual functionary. Provisions were heaped before each of these figures, and an incantation performed before them, severally, by these four men, after which, to the horrible music of a small celestial band, they repaired to the individual graves, the relations of the deceased at each tomb taking a principal part.

The oldest female relative (if there were any females present) danced about the grave several times, as though stung by a hornet, descanting on the virtues of the departed. After this she deposited on the grave narrow strips of yellow paper (yellow being the imperial color), and upon this the provisions brought by the relatives were placed, if relatives were present. If they were not, the spirit of the person had to be contented with slices of the hogs which had been brought out for that purpose. The male relative then poured some wine on the grave; the priest stuck up some lighted joss sticks, and muttered and doubled himself up, and then the fantastic procession passed to another grave. A few individuals, who indulged in the meantime in a quiet smoke, were stationed at different points in the cemetery to protect the altar and visited graves and engage the hoodlums, who seemed imbued with the idea that the ceremonies were instituted solely for their amusement. Two policemen had been chartered for the occasion, but not being conversant, the playful denizens of Tar Flat had many a sly shot at poor John, and in one instance struck the arch fiend at the altar with a big rock, upon which he bit the dust amid the simple but plaintive wailings of the heathen and the triumphant crowing of the hoodlums, who seemed elated at the thought of cobble-stoning the Devil with success.

After visiting as many graves as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of a Celestial day of labor, the assembly met at the altar and enjoyed a simple collation of gritted cat, chow-chow and cold tea, during which time the ladies reposed under parasols, which protected them from the sun's rays and cobble-stones. At the end of the frugal and recherche banquet they gathered up the provisions, that there might be no free lunch at the expense of the nation, scrambled into their express wagons, and returned to their residence a little faster than was compatible with the solemnity of the occasion and the safety of their persons.

THE TRUTHFUL PILOT.

Something Hitherto Unheard of in Natural History.

(From the Vicksburg Herald.)

The passenger, who was going down the big river for the first time in his life, secured permission to climb up beside the pilot, a grim old grayback who never told a lie in his life.

"Many alligators in this river?" inquired the stranger, after a look around.

"Not so many now, since they got to shootin' 'em for their hides and taller," was the reply.

"I used to be lots, eh?"

"I reckon so; want to tell you about 'em stranger," replied the pilot, sighing heavily.

"Why?"

"'Cause you'd think I was a-lyin' to you, and that's sumthin' I never do. I kin cheat at keerds, drink whiskey or chaw poor tobacker, but I can't lie."

"Then there used to be lots of 'em?" inquired the passenger.

"I'm most afraid to tell ye, Mister, but I've counted 'leven hundred allygaters to the mile from Vicksburg cl'ar down to Orleans! That was years ago, afore a shot was ever fired at 'em."

"Well, I don't doubt it," replied the stranger.

"And I've counted 3,459 of 'em on one sand bar!" continued the pilot. "It looks big to tell, but a Government surveyor was aboard, and he checked 'em off as I called out."

"I haven't the least doubt of it," said the passenger as he heaved a sigh.

"I'm glad of that, stranger. Some fellers would think I was a liar when I'm telling the solemn truth. This used to be a paradise for alligators, and they were so thick that the wheels of the boat killed an average of forty-nine to the mile."

"Is that so?"

"True as Gospel, mister! I used to almost feel sorry for the cursed brutes, 'cause they'd cry out e'en most like a human being. We killed lots of 'em, as I said, and hurt a pile more. I sailed with one captain, who allus carried a thousand bottles of liniment to throw over to the wounded ones."

"He did?"

"True as you live, he did. I don't 'spect I'll ever see another such a kind, Christian man. And the alligators got to know the Nancy Jane, and to know Capt. Tom and they'd swim out and rub their tails again the boat an' purr like a cat an' look up and try to smile!"

"They would?"

"Solemn truth," stranger. "And once when we grounded on a bar, with an opposition boat right behind, the alligators gathered around, got under her stern, and humped her clean over the bar by a grand push! It looks like a big story, but I never told a lie yet, and I never shall. I wouldn't lie for all the money you could put aboard this boat."

There was a painful pause, and after awhile the pilot continued:

"Our injines gin out once, and a crowd of alligators took a towline and hauled us forty-five miles up stream to Vicksburg!"

"They did?"

"And when the news got along the river that Captain Tom was dead, every alligator in the river drubbed his left ear with mud as a badge of mournin', and lots of 'em pined away and died!"

The passenger left the pilot house with the remark that he didn't doubt the statement, and the old man gave the wheel a turn, and replied:

"That's one thing I won't do for love nor money, and that's make a liar of myself. I was brung up by a good mother, and I'm going to stick to the truth if this boat doesn't make a cent."

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Duties of Catholics at the Polls.

In a lecture recently delivered in St. Louis, Rev. Father Henning said:—"It is the duty of every Catholic to vote for a Catholic candidate; for one who is not opposed to the Catholic religion; who is not an enemy of the Church; and it is the duty of every faithful Catholic to vote against those Catholics who are enemies of our Church and of our holy faith. The enemies of the Church have already given us an inkling of what they are going to do. They are going to make an issue which will create a fearful amount of bad blood, and I am sorry to say that this issue has been made most loudly from the lips of one who calls himself the President of these United States. This issue is the question of education, and this issue will be nothing else but a cry against Popery; a cry against the Catholic faith; a cry against the increase of Catholicity in America. It is nothing else but a war. We must make use of all the legitimate means in our power in this struggle that we must face like men—not violence, not revolution, but the ballot that we, as citizens of the United States, have the right to use as we please. We have the right to act according to the dictates of our religion; and if we are good Catholics, we will fight according to our faith. It is a great shame when Catholic voters allow themselves to be bribed with a few dollars or a few drinks of whisky; it is a great shame when Catholics perform their duty as citizens without any regard to the holy faith. Our duty as Catholics is to work for our religion, for the increase of Catholicity, for the promotion of the faith, for the Christian education of our children, for the success of Catholicity in America; and to do this, not by illegitimate means, but those that are given to us by the Constitution and laws of the land."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Services at Talmage's Tabernacle.

Wednesday's New York *Herald* says fully four thousand people were present at the meeting held at Talmage's Tabernacle Tuesday morning. The evangelists hold their evening meetings at the Rink in Brooklyn. During the entire service people stood in all the aisles and around the sides of the church. The meeting was opened by the singing of the 125th hymn, beginning:—

I waited for the Lord, my God,
And patiently did bear;
At length to me He did incline
My voice and try to hear.

After the hymn Mr. Moody requested the congregation to join in silent prayer in response to the following requests which had been handed in: "A widow requests prayer for her two sons that they may be converted." "A mother requests prayer for her two sons and daughters; also for a sick son, that he may be restored." "A sister requests prayer for a brother who is drinking hard, that he may see the evil of his ways." "Prayer is requested in behalf of a dear friend, who is gone so far in drunkenness that it is impossible for him to resist the temptation." After a few moments of silent prayer for these requests, a prayer was offered by E. W. Howley. Then the twenty-ninth hymn of the collection was sung. Mr. Moody, following, said:

"There are a great many gifts we don't get by asking. Suppose a child comes to its mother and asks her to give him a piece of bread, and then goes off immediately to his play. The mother thinks the child is not very hungry, and goes on with her sewing. He comes again and asks her, and goes on playing, and she still keeps on with her sewing. But, by-and-by, he is real hungry, and he throws down his toy and takes hold of her and says, "Mother, come." Now he has got to seeking. He begun by asking. What we want is to get beyond the first class; let us get to seeking, and if it does not come, find out the reason. But here another verse needs to come in—"If I garner iniquity in my heat the then you will not hear me, much less answer me."

PUT AWAY YOUR SIN

and see how quick God will answer your prayers. If God has not answered your prayers and your hearts are not revived, let us not rest till we find the reason. So let us have a seeking class. But what we want more than all is the knocking class. A great many people lock up their most precious things in safes at night. It may be that God keeps His best blessings under lock and key, and we must ask for them. What we want is prayer that shall bring the fear of God before the people. If the Holy Ghost comes and we seek and knock God will not disappoint us. There is the promise. The door seems made of granite, but knock and keep knocking and it shall be opened to you.

A HEART-KNOCKING ADDRESS.

Mr. Sankey then gave a short address, saying, "I think I hear a sound of knocking this morning in my own heart. It is by that pierced hand my brother referred to in his prayer. He is knocking all the night long. Open the door ere he passes by. He is knocking there now. Allow me to sing a little hymn :—

Knocking, knocking, who is there?
Waiting, waiting, oh how fair.
'Tis a pilgrim, strange and kingly,
Never such was seen before;
Ah! my soul, what can it wonder,
Wilt thou not undo the door.

Mr. Moody again announced a few moments for silent prayer, and begged those who had any request for prayer to state them.

After the silent prayer Mr. Moody asked all those who wished to be prayed for to rise. About half the congregation rose and remained standing while Mr. Moody delivered a short and impressive prayer. Dr. Fulton then prayed and Rev. Mr. Haines delivered a short address and prayer. During this last prayer, thirty-five men wished to be prayed for, rose, and the meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology.

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FINANCIAL.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

test Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

FICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, October 28, 1875. }

here was little that was unusual transing at the banks yesterday. They still ort the deposits as very favorable, with a moderate discount demand. Yet thing is mentioned at the banks that is y noteworthy—the cheerful appearance the business public. The gloom and pression of months past has yielded to ghter prospects and better hopes. From this the observing cashiers argue a bet- state of affairs, even in the future. ere can be but little doubt that it is an uence that will be felt.

t Chicago, says the *Tribune*: Though parently quiet, a very large business is ng done at the banks. The beautiful ather of the last week stimulated trade all departments. The calls from coun- correspondents, both for discounts and rency, gradually increased up to Satur-, and opened heavy yesterday morning. lers to place funds in New York are so large—a thing which, owing to the akness and low price of exchange, bank- are very ready to do. While the drafts on the city for money are active, re- pts of produce are equally so. Our mmercial columns show an aggregate of rly 500,000 bushels yesterday. The spects of a serious rise in winter freights l doubtless hurry forward all kinds of duce, and we should not be surprised see receipts nearly doubled within the t few days. Those who expect to real- before navigation closes will send for- d their produce as fast as possible.

n Philadelphia, the *Ledger* reports: A her rate for money, now that it is con- ed a "bull market" for stocks has set at New York, it is predicted must soon ow. The *Financial Chronicle* claims s as one of the results of the defeat of lation at the recent election in Ohio, l that, among other things, capital is ing some of that mischievous timidity ich has paralyzed its movements since panic of 1873, and the inflationist agi- ion which succeeded it. The sensitive- s and langnor of the inflation epidemic ms to be abating, and in the activity w visible in the precincts of the stock rket in and at New York and Boston see the beginning of a hopeful recuper- on. Another sign is lower gold, which, for the defeat of inflation in Ohio, it is lieved by many persons intelligent in h matters would have gone to 120, or gher, with severe fluctuations up and wn, to the injury of all business. The rent rates for call loans on stock paper the street, for medium amounts, are ad- nced a little. The larger banking ses continue to quote at 4@5 per cent. call loans, strictly first-class two-name per at 6 per cent., strictly first-class sin- -name paper at 6@7 per cent., loans on vernment collateral at 5 per cent., do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per t. The banks now very generally have l employment among their customers all their loanable funds, and little or thing is reported under 6 per cent.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 urth avenue, furnish the following quo- ions of bonds and stocks from the latest vices by telegraph:

ld.	110	5-20's 1868—coupons	121¼
5.s 1881, coup.	125	10-40's	116
1864	119	Currency 6's	122¾
1865	119¾	New 5 per cents	115¾
1865	119¾	10-40's—coupons	117¾
6's 1887	120¾		

RAILWAYS.

Y. Cen	104¾	Ohio & M.stestppi.	18¾
ie	18¾	Union Pacific	63½
C.	93½	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
& I. C.	81¾	Pacific Mail	41¾
Paul	34¾	Adams Express	101
Prof.	62½	American Express	87
chigan Southern	94¾	U. S. Express	44¾
Central	92¾	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	78¾
rth Western Com	34¾	Quicksilver	18
Pref	81	Fort Wayne	98½
k Island	103¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	19¾
ve, Pittsburgh	97¾	Panama	140½
elfic Mail	40¾	Iron Mountain	13½
stern Union Tel.	76¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following otations of active stocks on the Philaelphia Stock Board:

R. R. (B)	50¾	Cen. Trans (S)	46½
ading (S)	55¾	Empire Ins (A)	92
Co. of (S)	11¾	Penn R. R. Ins (A)	53
1 Creek (S)	10	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	75
igh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, October 27, 1875.

The customs receipts were $292,000. he Assistant Treasurer disbursed $341,- 0. The clearings were $48,000,000. erling was firm at 478@483. Gold adnced from 115¾ to 116¼, reacted to 115¾, d closed at 116. The rates paid for borwing were 1-64 and 1-32 per diem, and 3, 8 and 6 per cent. per annum. The inreased firmness of the market to-day was due to a belief among bulls that the stringency of money at San Francisco and the re at Virginia City would check shipents of gold from the Pacific coast to this port, although some affected to see some urchases on account of the syndicate. To- orrow the syndicate have to settle with e Treasury for $14,897,200 1862s, being e remaining balance of that issue. It is nderstood that about $2,500,000 gold will e used in this settlement.

Government bonds were strong and ighter to-day, with an increased demand om institutions and individual investors. he supply in the hands of dealers is very mall, and the market has a rising tendncy. Railroad bonds were firm and in ood demand. Harlem coupon firsts sold t 113¾, Erie second at 100¾, Union Pacific rsts at 102, sinking funds at 88¼, Central acific at 104¾, Chicago and Northwestern onsolidated at 96, do. gold bonds at 86, tock Island sevens at 108¾, Fort Wayne econds at 108, and Lexington, Cedar Rapds & Minnesota firsts at 85. Missouri Pacific firsts declined from 74 to 73. State onds were nominal, except Tennessees, which are better.

The stock market opened strong and ighter on an increased volume of business. Lake Shore was the leading feature, adancing from 60¾ to 62¾. Western Union rose from 76¼ to 77½, Northwestern from 34 3-4 to 35¼, St. Paul from 34¼ to 34 7-8, Ohios from 16½ to 17 1-8, Erie from 17 1-8 to 89 1-8, Pacific Mail from 40 1-2 to 41 1-4, and Michigan Central from 62¼ to 63. Hannibal & St. Joseph declined to 20, and Missouri Pacific to 8 1-8. Union Pacific fell off from 66¼ to 65½, and later recovered to 65 3-4. At the second call prices showed a reaction of 1-4 to 1-2 per cent. from the highest point of the day. Stocks at the close were firm, and, as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, prices showed an advance of 1-4 to 1-8 per cent. in some cases, the greatest improvement being in Lake Shore and Erie. The former closed at 62¾, after selling at 60¾ and 62 7-8, and the latter at 18¾, after selling at 17 1-8 and 17 3-4. Pacific Mail reacted to 40¾, and closed at 40¾. Western Union fell off to 76¾, and rallied to 76¾@76 3-4. Union Pacific sold at 65 1-4, but closed at 65¾ to 65 3-4. Northwest was steady at 37 3-4, and Rock Island at 103 3-4. Michigan Central at 62½. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at 113 3-4, and New Jersey Central at 106¾. Ohios fell off to 16 3-8, and finally recovered to 16 3-4.

The receipts of the Rock Island road are increasing about $20,000 per week. The bears made a stubborn resistance to the rising tendency of the market to-day, but their efforts were poorly rewarded as a general thing. There is still a large short interest outstanding in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and other leading shares.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 238,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwest common, 40,000 Erie, 81,- 000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, 3,500 Union Pacific, and 3,500 Missouri Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122½; 5-20 of '64, 119; do of '65, 119½; do of '65, new, 119½; do of '67, 120½; do of '68, 121½; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 116; do coupons, 117; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 48; do new, 46; Virginia new, 39½; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Adams Express, 101; Fargo Express, 78; American Express, 87; United States Express, 44; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 151½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 63; Union Pacific, 65½; Lake Shore, 62¾; Illinois Central, 94; Pittsburgh, 90; North-western common, 34¾; do preferred, 81; New Jersey Central, 106; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 34¼; do preferred, 82½; Toledo & Wabash, 8½; do preferred, 20½; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 94; do preferred, 103½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 19½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 113½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 102½.

LONDON, October 27.—5 P. M.—The weather is tempestuous and unusually cold. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £23,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½@3¾ per cent., or ½ below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1½. Consols 94 11-16; 5-20s '65 103¾; do '67 107½; 10-40s 104½; new 5s 103¾; New York Central 92; Erie 15½; do preferred 31½.

PARIS, October 27.—Rentes 65f 75c.

FRANKFORT, October 27.—U. S. new 5s 99.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1875. }

The general produce markets present but little that is really new or important; with regard to the home trade there are no new development. The policy of carrying stock only for immediate use is still adhered to by country merchants, which distributes trade more evenly throughout the year, and caused many to underestimate the condition of business. This policy, however, is a healthful one. Stocks are thus kept under easy control, payments are more prompt, and values rule with greater steadiness.

APPLES—Are quoted in a jobbing way at $3a3,50 per barrel for fair to good, and $4a4,50 for prime to choice fall.

BEANS—Are quoted at $1,80a1,85 per bushel to the trade, and 10a12c additional for small lots.

BUTTER—Continues dull and prices are weak with the supply accumulating, and a strange disposition to realize. Sales of prime to choice rolls, 25a27; medium to good, 20a22c.

CHEESE—Is steady, with regular jobbing sales at 13¾a14c for August make of Ohio Factory, and 14a14½c for September; New York Goshen, 15c.

EGGS—The market continues dull and unchanged; fresh receipts quoted at 27a28c, with but few sales above 27c. Pickled are selling at 20a23c.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Old spring wheat, $7,00a7,25; new ditto, $6,50a7; old winter wheat, $7a7,25; new ditto, $6,50a7. Rye Flour, $5,50a5,75. Buckwheat Flour, 2a3¾ cents per pound.

GROCERIES—Late advices from New Orleans report increased receipts of Molasses and lower prices. Coffee is reported firmer in New Orleans, but the latest reports from Rio show a considerable decline at that point. The drawback allowed on Sugar for export has been put back to where it was, and the market is firmer in consequence. However, if we are informed correctly, this action of the Treasury department, in this respect, is only temporary, as an investigation is being made.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¼	5A C (Arbuckle's)	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demerara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	9¾@10
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	22 @22	Roasted loose	29¾
Rio Prime	25 @26	M. Java, Blue	27
Rio Fancy	26 @27	R. Java, loose	38¾
R. Rio, lb pkgs	30		
RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¼@7¾	Louisiana, per lb	7¼@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	65@70
Demerara	50@55		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Dripe	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drippings	70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—Trade is still reported dull, with more coming forward than can be disposed of, but prices remain about as last quoted; new red winter, $1,25a1,35; new white, $1,30a1,40; old red $1,40a1,45. Nothing but strictly prime will command outside quotations. The Oat market is dull and lower; Pennsylvania and Ohio white, quoted at 41a42c; ditto mixed, 39¾a40c cents. Corn also continues dull, but prices remain as last quoted; Shelled, 68a70c, free in elevator. New Ear Corn offering at 50c, with but few buyers. Rye quiet and nominal at 85 a90c. Barley continues very dull, with a drooping tendency.

HAY—Baled is dull, but unchanged; prarie, on track, by the car load, $13a14; timothy, $17a18, according to quality and condition.

ONIONS—Dull; $2a2,50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Peerless and Early Rose quoted on track, by the carload, at 37a40c per bushel. Peach Blows, 43a45c. Sweets, $2a3 per barrel.

PRODUCE—Trade in our market continues to fall off, as it usually does at this season of the year, but prices have undergone no quotable change.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Shoulders	12	Do. half barrels	15
3/4 fast Bacon, S. C.	—	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	14
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, sld.	14½	Do. in 5 bbls	15¼
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	—	Do. in buckets	15½
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do. in 5 lb caddies	17¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	17
Short Rib do	14¾	Do. 3 lb do	18
Clear Sides	15	Do. 5 lb pails	18
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.50	Do. 3 lb do	17¾
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Cheese	13
Lard Oil	—		

NUTS—Chestnuts dull and lower, $4,00a 4,50 per bushel; Walnuts, 50a60c per bushel; Hickory nuts, $1,50a1,75.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3c.

SEED—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,75a 2,80 to the trade, and $2,85a2,90 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 9 1-2a9¾c for city rendered; 9a9¾c for country.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1875. }

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrival for the week ending at noon to-day, and to afford a comparison we appened those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	431 cars.	360 cars.
Hogs	209 "	199 "
Sheep	69 "	75 "
Total	719 "	634 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock, at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, reported as follows:

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, shows an increase of 71 cars, as compared with last week, but the increase consisted of through consignments; of yard cattle there were 245 cars, against 186 last week, and of through consignments 138 cars, against 103 cars. The receipts were 2,474 head, against 3,047 last week. However, notwithstanding the supply was not quite up to that of last week, trade has not improved any; indeed, many operators report it even worse, and it must be admitted that the general position of the market was unfavorable to sellers. The attendance of country buyers was comparatively small, and regular shippers in consequence of the very unfavorable reports from the east, were extremely bearish—some of them insisting on a reduction of half a cent per pound. The offerings consisting mainly of the common and medium grades, and for these prices were possibly a shade lower; but prime beeves, of which the supply was small, may be fairly quoted up to last week's prices. Stockers and feeding cattle continue to sell more readily—at better prices relatively than butcher cattle, but it is apprehended that the demand for these will drop off before long, as the season advances. We are informed on good authority that there were cattle sold in Philadelphia for less than was bid here for them last week, and New York was little, if any, better.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	5,50a6,50
Good 1,200a1,300 steers	5,50a5,600
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,50a5,00
Stockers and feeders	3,50a5,00
Old Cows, Bulls and Stags	2,50a3,50

NEW YORK STOCK-YARDS—RAILROAD COMBINATION.

Considerable complaint is being made in live stock circles, in consequence of the manipulation by some of the trunk line railroads, with a view of monopolizing the yardage of stock at New York, as well as the carrying trade. A New York paper, of Tuesday, says: "Conspicuously posted in the several market places were the recently promulgated circular orders from the general freight agents of the Pennsylvania Central, Erie and New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, instructing the freight agents of the respective roads mentioned to receive and bill all live stock, except horses, intended for this market or for slaughtering here, to the care of some one of the three stock yard companies now managing the stock yards which are owned by the railroads, so that the yardage charges may be collected on all the stock, whether sold in yards or taken direct from cars to other yards or to the slaughter-house."

HOGS.

Under the influence of liberal receipts, and with a supply in excess of the demand, the market declined every day last week, on Saturday the market closed dull; Yorkers, 7a7,35; good mixed, 7½; Philadelphia hogs, 8a8¼. On Monday, the receipts having been quite liberal on Sunday, trade was again dull, but there was no quotable change in prices. On Tuesday forenoon trade continued dull, but later in the day, in consequence of an improved demand, the market stiffened up, closing with all sold, but there was no perceptible improvement in prices. To-day (Wednesday) the weather being cool and favorable, sellers were enabled to advance prices 10a15c per cwt. There was no falling off in the receipts, and with an increased demand, which was caused mainly by the favorable turn in the weather, the market ruled in buyers favor, and the indications just now are that the advance will be maintained during the balance of the week unless the arrivals should come in much larger.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs	$8,00@8,25
Yorkers, Cornfed	7,40@7,60
Grassers	7,00@7,25
Mixed, Rough Stock	6,00@6,50

SHEEP

The supply, although not above an average, has been in excess of the demand, and prices are off ½ to ¾ of a cent per lb., as compared with the early part of last week. Buyers say that they cannot get their money out of the stock in the eastern markets, hence they are buying very sparingly. Feeders have bought pretty freely, but at low figures. To-day the supply was light, but there was no perceptible improvement in prices, although the feeling was better, and the indications were that the yards would be pretty well cleared before the close of the day.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 95a100 lbs.....4,75a5,00
Prime, 85a90 lbs.....4,25a4,50
Good, 75a80 lbs.....3,75a4,00
Fair, 70a75 lbs.....3,25a3,50
Common, 70a75 lbs.....2,75a3,00
Indianas, as per quality.....3,00a4,50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1875. }

The market for both Crude and Refined was very firm to-day, and the former has been still further advanced. Refined quoted at 13 3-4c in New York; 13¾c in Philadelphia, and 13¾c in Baltimore. Crude at $1,70 for immediate shipment at Parker; $1,41, Conduit Certificates, and $1,40 for United.

The Barrel market continues dull, but unchanged; countries $1,25a1,35; city make $1,40a1,45. Some of the journeyman coopers are reported on a strike.

The foreign outlook continues favorable, and there is no reason apparent why there should not be an active export demand for refined during the balance of the season. The quantities of refined taken for consumption from Bremen, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Stettin for the week ending Saturday last aggregated 65,000 barrels, against 50,000 the same week last year —an increase of about 30 per cent. The quantity taken from the same ports from October 2d to October 23d inclusive, this year, was 275,000 barrels, and from January 1st to October 23d, this year, 1,692,000 bbls. This quantity is upward of 35 per cent. larger than for the same period of last year.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Sunbeam o w	161
B. S. Duncan	Liona o w	957
Central Ref. Co	Peerless o w	944
G. M. Robinson	Vesta o w	161
G. M. Robinson	Loomis o w	161
Total		2,384

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O. W	Geo. Fohl	550
Citizens O. W	Geo. Pohl	400
John Speer	Geo. Pohl	156
King & G	Geo. Pohl	145
McKee & Sons	Warden, F. & Co.	300
W. P. Logan	J. S. Davis	250
D. Bly & Co	David Bly & Co	100
Total		1,901

The Wheat Prospect—Present as Well as Prospectively.

A correspondent communicates the following to the Chicago *Tribune*: "We have often been asked what we think of wheat. Do you think the prices will rule high? To this question we have almost invariably answered, No; not at present. We will give you some of our reasons for thinking as we do:

We believe there is at least 33½ per cent. of the old crop in the hands of farmers.

This may seem a wild exaggeration; but after carful consideration we think you will agree with us. There is no way in which we can arrive at a correct estimate except from reference.

It will be remembered that last year's crop was the largest ever raised—that from the close of harvest up to the present time there was no inducement to sell. The crop opened at exceedingly low prices, the prices running from 82½c to 90c up to the close of the year; in fact, up to the time of reported damage to the winter wheat crop by excessive cold weather. At this time there were exaggerated reports of serious damage to the crop; so much so that it was generally believed that the winter-wheat crop was ruined. Under these reports, farmers held back their wheat, expecting to realize fabulous prices.

Later in the season, and during the planting time for spring wheat, severe storms and floods caused delay in planting. There was another scare, giving a greater assurance for high prices. Up to harvest, the weather continued unsettled, and at some times bad; and just as the wheat was ripe, and only partly harvested, we had terrible storms, causing delay in harvesting, and serious damage to the wheat. According to the reports, the crop has been three times ruined, and yet prices have never attained a point sufficiently high to induce the farmers to sell freely. In our opinion, there has been as much of an exaggeration in these reports as was the report that corn was all marketed last March, and, as there was none in the country, it must bring very high prices during the summer. Instead of this, we have continued heavy receipts up to the present writing, and they still continue at the rate of 300 to 400 cars per day.

The occurring of the bad weather has, however, delayed the delivery of this crop from 30 to 60 days. Fortunately there was enough on hand to supply all demands during that time. But it reduces the demand just so much for this crop.

Our crop has only now fairly commenced to move. Our receipts now are far in excess of any corresponding time, and that too when freights by lake, canal, by rail and ocean are advancing. Our present supply of wheat on hand seems to be large. It is reported that the stocks in warehouse in England and Scotland are large—held on speculation—and that the quantity in transit is also large. In this country there seems to be no lack of supplies—indeed, they are large, and daily accumulating. According to the latest reports we have in round numbers:

	Bushels:
In store and afloat in New York City and harbor	2,500,000
On the canals	1,800,000
Afloat on the lakes, estimated	2,500,000
Making a total of	6,800,000

From 50 to 65 per cent. of this wheat is of the lower grades—No. 3 rejected, and unmerchantable.

At St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit, we also notice large arrivals of wheat; much of it we believe to be of inferior quality, as farmers invariably market their poor wheat first.

That the present crop was damaged there is no question, but with the increased crop of Minnesota, reported from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 in excess of last year; Kansas estimated at from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 in excess of last year; Michigan with a large crop of fine wheat; Wisconsin, particularly the Northern part, with a large excess, with the exception of the Southern States, with the surplus left over from last year, we think there is no occasion for expecting very high prices for the present, particularly while the business of the world remains in its now demoralized condition."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 27, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN — Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,18, No. 2 $1,10¾a1,11¼ spot; $1,10¾ seller October; $1,09¾ seller November; $1,08¾ seller December; $1,08¾ seller all the year; No. 3 94¼c; rejected 81¾a82c. Corn steady; No. 2 52c spot, 52c bid seller October; 52¼c seller November; 48c bid seller all the year. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 32¾c spot; 33¾c seller October; 32¼a32¾c seller November; 31¼a32c seller all the year; rejected 25¾a26c. Barley dull; 88c spot; 84½c seller November. Rye dull and nominal.

SEED—Clover seed $6a6,50.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong, old $21,50; new $20,75 spot; $21,25 bid seller October; $18,87½ seller all the year; $18,80a18,90 seller January and February. Lard quiet and steady; old $13,25; new $13 spot; $12,25 seller all the latter. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; $1,13.

On call board wheat was strong and higher; $1,12¾ cash; $1,09¾ November. Corn ½c higher. Oats firmer; ¼c higher. Pork higher; $21,50 cash; $18,95 February. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Flour: receipts 10,000 barrels; market rather more steady; moderate export and home trade demand; superfine western and State $5a5,40; common to good $5,35a5,70; good to choice $5,75a 6,25; white wheat extra $6,25a8; extra Ohio $5,60a7,50; St. Louis $5,75a9. Rye flour steady at $4,25a5,50. Corn meal $3,30a3,85. Wheat: rather more steady with a fair export demand; receipts 288,000 bushels; rejected spring $1,04a1,06; No. 3 Milwaukee $1,15a1,25; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,24a1,25; No. 3 do $1,15; No. 2 Milwaukee choice old store $1,29; No. 1 spring $1,36a1,37; winter red western $1,24a1,42. Rye quiet at 78c. Barley less active; Canada western $1,12a 1,15. Corn steady; receipts 61,000 bushels; western mixed 72a72½c; sail 73a73½c. Oats less active and a shade easier; receipts 88,000 bushels; western mixed and State 38a 40c; white do 45a52c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops firm; yearlings 8a10c. Coffee quiet at 18¼a21¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾a8c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and rice firm. Petroleum quiet; crude 6¾a6¾c; refined 13¾a13¾c. Rosin firm at $1,80a 1,85. Turpentine firmer at 42a42½c. Eggs quiet; western 26a28c. Leather unchanged. Wool firm; unwashed 17a32c. Pork steady at $21,80a21,90. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Lard: old 13a13 1-2c. Butter heavy; western 16a25c; State 23a30c. Cheese firm at 6 1-2a13c. Whisky a shade firmer at $1,17.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Sugar quiet; common 7c; fair to good fair 7¼a8¾c; prime to choice 8¼a9¾c. Molasses lower; fair to choice 55a56c. Flour dull; good—superfine $4,30a4,50; double $5; treble $5,25a5,50; choice and family $6,75a7,50. Corn meal: fresh $3,50; old dull at $3,20. Corn dull; quoted at 76a78c. Oats quiet at 48a52c. Bran quiet at $1,05. Hay dull; prime $22. Pork dull and weaker; mess $23,25a23,50. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders 9¾c; clear sides 13¼a13¾c. Bacon dull; quoted at 9¾, 13¾a14c. Hams: choice sugar cured scarce at 16a17¾c; ordinary 14¼a15½c. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime 18a21c. Whisky dull; rectified $1,14a1,20.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—Seeds steady and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; refined 13¾a13¾c; crude 10¼a10¾c. Flour fairly active; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $5,50a7,25; high grades $7,75a8,75. Wheat dull; new Pennsylvania red $1,38a 1,39; new Western red $1,15a1,22; amber $1,42a1,48. Rye 75a83c. Corn firmer; 70a 71c. Oats inactive; white 45a48c. Provisions weak. Pork $22,[illegible]. Lard

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS, ENDING AT 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—Ft.	Change—In.	Dir'n of Ft.	State of Wind.	Weather.
Bonneville, Mo	4	11	—	E	Cloudy.
Brownsville, Pa	5		—1	SW	Cloudy.
Brunswick, Mo	2		—1	SW	Fair.
Cairo, Ill	7	3		S	Fair.
Cincinnati, O	7	2	—1	W	Cloudy.
Confluence, Pa	3	10		SW	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	2	3	—	E	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	3	10		E	Cloudy.
Evansville, Ind	2	5	—1	SW	Fair.
Freeport, Pa	1	1	—1	NW	Cloudy.
Helena, Ark	9		—2	SW	Fair.
Hermann, Mo	3	3		S	Clear.
Jefferson City, Mo	4	6	—1	SE	Fair.
Kansas City, Mo	6	1	—2	S	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	3	1		SE	Fair.
LeClaire, Iowa	2	1	—1	SE	Fair.
Lexington, Mo	3	6		SW	Fair.
Louisville, Ky	11	10	—2	S	Fair.
Marietta, O	4	4	—1	SW	Clear.
Memphis	6		—2	S	Clear.
Morgantown, W. Va	3	11		SW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	2	7	—1	W	Fair.
New Orleans, La	7	7	—1	SW	Fair.
Oil City, Pa	1	10	—1	W	Cloudy.
Omaha	2	6	—2	SE	Cloudy.
Paducah	4	—2	11	SW	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	4	6	—1	W	Cloudy.
Plattsmouth, Neb	2	6	—1	E	Cloudy.
St. Joseph, Mo	1	6	—2	S	Cloudy.
St. Louis	8	6	—1	E	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss	0	7	—5	SW	Fair.
Warsaw	3	8		SE	Clear.
Chattanooga	2	2	—1	SW	Clear.
Da atur	1	4	—1	W	Clear.
Jeffersonville	1	4	—1	W	Clear.

*Below Bench mark.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was two feet three inches by the marks. No arrivals, and the light-house steamer Lily was the only departure.

THE John L. Rhoads and Wild Duck are loading for St. Louis to leave on the first water.

THE Mallie Ragon will enter the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade in place of the Courier.

CAPT. WM. DWYER, an old-time boatman, died at St. Louis on Monday, aged 66 years. He had been off the river for some years.

CAPT. I. R. WHITTAKER, who was laid up for a couple of weeks with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, is able to get around again.

THE towboat John F. Dravo, owned by Capt. Thomas Chester, encountered a snag near Big Sandy, on Tuesday, and sank in about 12 feet of water.

THE Mary Bell left Memphis on Sunday night; she added 1,000 bales to her cargo there and has heavy engagements below, and will nodoubt go into New Orleans with a big trip.

THE widow of Captain John Mulrine will receive five thousand dollars from the American Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, in which her husband's life was insured.

CAPT. MART. COULSON, of the Upper Missouri steamer Far West, has arrived home. All the Coulson line steamers have been laid up at Hannibal, excepting the Durfee; she is due at St. Louis now.

PRESS SQUIRES, an old and respected engineer, died in Covington, Ky., Sunday night, of chronic diarrhea. He had followed the vocation of an engineer on the Western rivers for the past 35 years, and was known among his associates as a quiet, sober and industrious man.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Tuesday, says: Captain Sweeney has changed the destination of the Fanchon from Arkansas river to New Orleans. She departs for the latter point to-morrow. Elijah Pierce and Ed. Patterson pilot the Fanchon to New Orleans. The Fanchon is economical on fuel, consuming only 250 bushels every twenty-four hours. Steamboatmen generally are of the opinion that Captain Sweeney has the best poor man's boat afloat.

A MADISON dispatch, under date of the 25th, says: Captain Truslow's new steamer Dawn was fully completed to-day. She was inspected yesterday by Inspector Houghton, of Louisville, and pronounced O. K. She leaves for Cincinnati this evening to load for New Orleans. She is a model of beauty and convenience, 160 feet long, 31 feet floor, 4 feet hold. Capt. Truslow expresses himself pleased. The steamer Laurel was launched se-day. And the steamer Andy Baum taken out for caulking. River falling slowly.

For Additional River News see Fourth Page.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—10 bbls whisky, Adler & R; 10 cases tobacco, T. C. Jenkins; 10 bbls whisky, J. McCullough; 10 cribs, H. Berger; 100 tar barrels, H. A. Clifford & Co; 16 pails tobacco, Carter Bros. & Co; 25 cads do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 19 bbls whisky A. Klenordlinger; 10 bxs candles, Voigt & McG; 3 hhds shoulders, 11 tres do, 20 do bacon, 1 box do, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 25 bbls whisky, J. McDonald; 25 bxs starch, Voigt & McG; 5 bbls whisky, M. McCullough & Co; 5 do, Harris & E. 350 bxs soap, 50 do candles, T. C. Jenkins; 10 bbls eggs, Caskey & Co; 5 bbls whisky, Wm. Harmer & Son; 24 sks barley, 54 do wheat, McHenry & Sill; 2 bbls whisky, A. Popp & Co; 22 pkgs tobacco, Carter Bros; 20 bales hops, M. Weil & Co; 5 bbls whisky, F. Kochendofer; 7 do, Dilworth & Co; 1 do, G. Hedgert; 1 car staves and heading, A. Depp; 1 car b hay, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 5 bbls molasses, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 1 car e corn, D. G. Stewart & Co; 21 sks wheat, McHenry & H; 58 sacks wheat, Marshall K. & C.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—4 cars barley, W. Hamilton; 1 car feed, J. A. Finney; 1 car lumber, Fullerton L. & B; 1 do, W. C. Craig; 2 do, H. S. Cotton; 1 do, Brown & Co; 10 do apples, Voigt M. & Co; 2 do, E. Fox & Co; 1 car wheat, Lebo, Leisey & Co; 2 do trees, W. F. Gaylard; 1 do stone and brick, A. Bradley; 1 car wheat, Marshall K. & Co; 1 do, Lamb & Co; 15 pkgs o meal, Shomaker & Co; 15

HOME NEWS.

Singular Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a singular accident happened to the locomotive of the 3:15 McKeesport Accommodation on the Connellsville Railroad. The train had proceeded as far as the Salt Works when the passengers were startled by a peculiar hissing sound as though the boiler was making preparations to explode. An investigation showed that a heavy iron rod or bar had broken in such a way as to puncture a hole in the boiler, letting out the steam and water. The engine was disabled by the accident, and the train was delayed about twenty minutes until the Uniontown Accommodation came along, when the disabled engine and cars were switched on a side track, and the passengers taken on board.

A Prospective Musical Treat.

A rare treat is in store for those who can appreciate the highest style of vocal and instrumental music. The Fourth Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, has just been supplied with a powerful new organ, which comes from the celebrated manufactory of Hook & Co., Boston. The organ will be put in place within a week or two, and it is proposed when this is accomplished to give a grand inaugural concert. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music. The instrument will be manipulated by some of the best organists in either city. The choir of the church will be assisted in the vocal music by the choir of Christ Church, the Allegheny Quartette Club, and by several ladies and gentlemen of high reputation in musical circles, who are already preparing for the occasion. It promises to be one of the best concerts ever given in this section.

River Dam Model.

Yesterday Col. W. M. Merrill, in charge of the improvements of the Ohio river, exhibited to a number of the members of the Ohio River Improvement Commissioners and members of the Coal Exchange, the model of a dam which is at present in successful operation on several of the large rivers in France, and which is constructed on what is know as the Chanoline system, and is used on the largest water route in France, on the river Seine, between the cities of Paris and Havre. Nearly all the river men who witnessed the working, and heard Col. Merrill's explanation of it, were favorably impressed with it, and believe that a trial will meet with success. Among those present were Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Jos. Walton, Geo. H. Thurston, Gen. Thos. J. Power, Edmund Blanchard, Addison Lysle, and Captain Speer. It will be placed on exhibition at the Exposition in a few days, where all who wish to see it can be gratified.

AN AWFUL ACCIDENT.

A Wife Instantly Killed in Allegheny and Her Husband Maimed for Life.

Last evening another of those horrible accidents occurred at one of the railroad crossings in Allegheny, which resulted in the instant death of a lady named Mrs. Smith, and the maiming for life of her husband, Mr. Henry H. Smith. It appears that shortly before 7 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Smith left their residence, at No. 156 Sheffield street, with the intention of going to the Exposition. While walking across the crossing of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. on Washington avenue they got in front of the Chicago Express and were struck by the locomotive and both knocked down. Before they could get out of the way the wheels passed over the head of Mrs. Smith, killing her instantly, and cutting off the top of her head. One of her arms was also cutoff, as was one of her husband's arms. Mr. Smith was at once removed to his home and medical aid summoned. The remains of his wife were also removed to her late home and the coroner notified. Mr. Smith is the cashier of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny. Mrs Smith was a lady of culture and refinement, and her sad end will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Unexpected Decease of Two Persons in Allegheny.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Patrick Finney, who has been in the employ of Street Commissioner Tyson, of Allegheny, in the capacity of sewer dep repairman, suddenly dropped to the ground while working on Madison avenue, at the corner of Gerst alley, and before medical aid could be summoned, expired. The body was removed to his late home, No. 53 First street, and the Coroner notified. Deceased was fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. The shock was so great to his wife, when the body was borne home, that she became insane and ran out of the house. Detective Miller happened to be near and caught her and handed her over to her relatives. The coroner held an inquest on the body last evening and the jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease.

Last evening an old woman, named Mrs. Hull, who resided at No. 33 Darragh street, Allegheny, suddenly fell down in her room and expired in a few minutes. Her death was caused by apoplexy. The coroner held an inquest this morning.

FIRE IN CITY HALL.

A Very Mysterious Affair in the Treasurer's Office, Allegheny.

This morning, shortly after midnight, Lieut. Syllenberg and officer Brooks, of the Allegheny police force, had occasion to go back into the lock-up, under the City Building, when they were surprised to hear water trickling down into the vagrant's room. This room is directly under the City Treasurer's office. On examining into the matter it was found that the water came through the floor from the Treasurer's office. The officers at once went outside the building and raised one of the windows on the Federal street side of the building, which are never fastened, and entered. They were surprised, on opening the window, to see volumes of smoke coming out, and on getting inside they were hardly able to breathe. After some search they found that there was a fire on the inside of the iron wash stand in the private office. The faucet directly over the left hand corner of the office, and it was so hot that they could not touch it. When the door was opened the flames leaped out, and the officers had great difficulty in extinguishing the flames.

The washstand had been filled with either election papers or leaves out of the tax books, nearly all of which were destroyed and the floor burned. The lead water pipe had been melted by the heat, and from thence came the first stream of water which led to the discovery of the fire.

How the fire ever got there is very strange, as the building is heated by steam. On making an examination of the office a number of the drawers of the desk in the front office were open, and some of the Treasurer's books lay scattered over the floor and desk. The whole affair is very mysterious, and should be thoroughly investigated.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Sixteenth Day—Indian Summer—Done Back on the Show—The People Still Coming out—The Flower Premiums—General Notes.

Contrary to universal desire the sun failed to make out doors or in-doors bright yesterday, and the people had to be content with a dash of wintry weather. It looks somewhat as though Indian Summer had gone back on the Exposition, but the attractions are too many, for the weather and the people are induced to turn out in goodly numbers. It was somewhat chilly yesterday morning, but later in the day the hot air began to temper the atmosphere until it was not uncomfortably cool. The attendance was about as large as on the previous day, when over eight thousand persons passed through the doors.

A NEW ATTRACTION IN POWER HALL.

Power Hall is soon to have a new attraction. It is a stone saw, and the foundation for it is now being dug, and it is being put up by Emerson, Ford & Co., of Beaver Falls. Every tooth of this wonderful saw contains a diamond, and it will do all of walking through solid stone will prove an interesting sight.

THE FLOWER PREMIUMS.

The florists were at work again yesterday looking their prettiest. It was premium day for them, and each exhibitor put his best foot foremost. The result was favorable to Messrs. B. A. Elliott & Co., of No. 114 Market street. They carried off the first premium for the Best Pair of Pyramidal Bouquets, not less than fifteen inches high, and the first premium for the best Hand Boquets. Their display was a remarkably fine one. Included in the list of fine flowers were very fine Dahlias, Camellias and Violets. Their assortment of flowers throughout, however, was one that was conspicuous for brilliancy, exquisite arrangement and general harmony of colors.

BRIEFS.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held yesterday, a request was received from His Honor Mayor Phillips, asking for the use of Press Headquarters after the Exposition is over, for Sunday School purposes. The request was granted, and a Mission Sunday School will be "run" there by His Honor during the Winter.

FOR THE LADIES.

Looking at the many attractions at the great Exposition, we find the New Elliptic Sewing Machine Company making a fine display of sewing. The New Elliptic comprises more excellencies than many others. The work which is done at the Exposition attests this. The ladies crowd around it, and the locality is generally the rallying point of the fair sex. Their expressions of astonishment at the work done on the New Elliptic Sewing Machines reminds us that there are thousands who are using them daily.

The New York Water Crackers
Are the best water crackers in the market
Ask your grocer for them.

To Get a fine fitting, stylish cut suit of clothes, or over-coat, leave your orders with Walter Anderson, Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue, corner Liberty street, who has always on his tables the most choice materials from which to make selections, and being at the head of his profession, patrons run no risk of appearing in ungracefully cut garments; and prices will be found to be as reasonable as those charged at less celebrated houses.

Large Lot of Blankets.
Inquire for prices. Great bargains.
J. B. HEARD & Co.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Session.

Interesting and Entertaining Addresses Upon a Variety of Topics —Progress of the Revision of the Bible.

The morning session of the Evangelical Alliance yesterday, in the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, was attended by an audience fully as large, if not larger, than upon the evening previous. The very warm interest manifested in the discussion upon every topic was but natural, when it is remembered that the gentlemen who participated in it are among the shining lights of the religious circles of America. At the conclusion of the opening devotional exercises, Hon. F. R. Brunot called the Alliance to order, and announced the "Reunion of Christendom" as the first topic for discussion. The debate was commenced by Rev. W. I. Buddington, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. who read an affirmative paper bearing upon the subject, taking the ground that in all discussions upon it everything depends on the word *unity*, which occurs but once in English translations of the Old Testament: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity*." In the New Testament the one word also occurs, which is in the same chapter of Paul's epistle to the Ephesians: "Endeavoring to keep the *unity* of the spirit in the peace." The meaning of the word as defined by Scriptural usage, embraces two points, first, that the unity of the Christian churches is full of spiritual life and working force, a disposition of heart effected by the indwelling spirit. Secondly, it is a perfection into which the church is to grow and which is to be the ultimate manifestation of her divine origin and education. In further considering these points, he claimed that the Bible doctrine of unity meant oneness of spirit manifesting itself in oneness of form.

WHAT IS HELD TO.

In further discussing the topic, Dr. Buddington said that while we disavow any intention to unite Christendom by going back to any period of church history, and making the church as then existing the pattern of conformity, we do hold to a reunion of Christendom taking place after and by means of the several separations which have from time to time divided the church. The medieval theory of a united church represented by the Reformed Christian Church, and with which some professors of divinity are fascinated, we disavow as the creation of human ambition; as an appendage to the conception of a universal monarchy, represented by that old Roman power to which has only just faded from the face of the earth, by the humiliation of Austria, the victories of Sadowa and Sedan, and the coronation of Frederick of Prussia. There is a better thing in store for the church than historians ever described or poets imagined—a unity grander and more real than though an immaculate infallible Pope ruled over the universal church. It will be the reunion of Christendom after separation, by the free consent, the instructed wisdom and the holy zeal which are to be the final products of the Saviour's reign over his church. Believing now in the unity of the church as the outgrowth of the wisdom from above, that that is first and pure, then peaceable and gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy, "we have only to cultivate this wisdom and then the fruits of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace."

AGREEMENT MORE THAN DIFFERENCES.

The negative side of the question was upheld by Rev. H. D. Ganse, D. D., of New York. He said that union would never be productive of good among the denominations where differences are more numerous. The sects whose differences are only slight and hastily made are already breaking down, but he did not see the large denominations with great doctrinal differences coming together, nor did he expect to see it. He favored the union of the various large denominations as much possible, by considering their points of agreement are more than their differences. Let not one denomination plant a church in a growing place where there is already a church of another denomination, in order to advance its interests, but let it rather place one in a small place where there is no church at all, and thus the whole cause will be the better forwarded. The speaker was interrupted with frequent applause, which his forcibly delivered and well considered remarks brought forth.

President Andrews, of Marietta College, Ohio, said that he was sorry to see that gentlemen who were in favor of union kept it away by building up denominational differences.

Other speeches were made on this subject by Rev. H. McElroy, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Isaac Eaid, Rev. M. Braun, pastor of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Wm. Francis, Rev. Mr. Mills and Rev. Dr. Taylor, the latter gentleman closing the discussion. Rev. H. D. Weston, D. D., of Crozier Theological Seminary, who was announced to close the debate, telegraphed that he was unavoidably detained and would not be present.

Afternoon Session.

The Alliance reassembled at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. The first address was from Dr. Schaff, of New York, on "Increased Efficiency of Sunday Schools." He said that there are serious defects in the present Sunday School system which none are more willing to concede, more prompt to point out and more eager to correct than its most enthusiastic friends. He did not propose to speak, however, of the defects, nor discuss the benefits of modern Sunday School system. That there are many benefits is undeniable. It exalts the minister, acts upon the family, equalizes society, prepares people for the life and determine the character and destiny of this great Republic, favors great reforms, and employs in the church tens of thousands of persons. To name the acknowledged defects of the Sunday School system be corrected and its efficiency increased? A correct theory of an agency has a great deal to do with it. There must be a wise conformity to the laws, physical, mental or spiritual, which are involved in the work proposed. Lastly, we must recognize the relation of each agency to other and co-ordinate agencies, and thereby secure a true co-operation. The efficiency of the Sunday School will be increased by a more correct and definite theory as to its aim.

THE CHARACTER OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There are two or three institutions known as Sunday Schools. 1. The "Robert Raikes' Sunday School,"—a missionary agency, union or denominational, designed to reach neglected children of the community. 2. The Children's Bible School,—a Sunday School, union or denominational, designed to reach the children of the church. It is a children's school for Biblical instruction. 3. The Church School or Bible Service,—a Sunday School under the direction of the church authorities, designed to reach the old as well as the young, and to invite all to the devout and diligent study of the Holy Scriptures as a means of spiritual growth. These three institutions, —which are often found combined in a single school—are the products. 1. Of the philanthropic movement under Robert Raikes, and 2. Of the great revival movements of the last century, under the influence of which a new impetus was given to the devotional, associated study of the word of God as a means a grace, and after the cessation of the Arian church. 3. The true church school is that department of the church in which young and old study the word of God in order to spiritual strength and nourishment, and the difference between Biblical instruction alone and Biblical instruction with reference to spiritual improvement. The former cultivates the intellectual faculties alone. There is a great deal in a good theory. A theory that recognizes the Sunday School as an integral part of the church, and not distinct from it, will do a great deal more for it than a theory which fails to recognize that fact.

UPON WHAT IT DEPENDS.

As a ship depends upon the winds of heaven, as a locomotive depends upon steam for its power, so does the Sunday School depend upon the supernatural power in which we believe. Where there is a spirit of order, vigor, energy, and charming denominational zeal, Sunday Schools will be well sustained. What Sunday School workers need above everything else is an absolute dependence upon the ministry of the Holy Ghost. The wretchedness of the Laodicean Church was because Christ was outside of it. We need to turn our hearts toward the Sun of Righteousness.

The Sunday School work is not spiritual alone, but it is also educational. We need more of the true educational element in Sunday Schools. They ought to be like our homes. They should be of such a character that children from sad, desolate homes and from no homes at all would look forward to them with pleasure, and speak of them with joy and happiness. The home spirit should pervade a Sunday school, the efficiency of which can also be increased by organization, administration and more thorough instruction. We need also a system of graduation, approximating the system now in use in our public schools. We want primary, medium and senior grades, and in the latter a lecture class. There are a great many who are ashamed to go to Sunday School for fear of being asked questions they cannot answer. If they could go to some class where they could ask questions themselves instead of being asked, they would be very glad to attend. A senior grade for older pupils is wanted, a normal grade in which to instruct our future teachers, and a permanent grade. The importance of old people coming to Sunday school should be warmly enforced.

OTHER NEEDS.

Another necessary thing is a course of church study in Sunday Schools. We have something that approximates that in our system of International lessons. It is a gratification to know that all over the Christian world we study the same lesson on Sunday, but the International system cannot supply everything needed. We need memory lessons out of the Word of God, and the training of scholars in a series of catechisms in Bible history, chronology, geography, &c.; also an ecclesiastical course of study. I believe in the church and in the Sunday School as a part of it, and that scholars should be trained in the church catechism, church creed, church economy, church work and in old church hymns. We are growing up without knowing the old hymns our fathers sung, than which no modern ones are better. There is no necessity for being afraid that if you train in accordance with a system that you will interfere with the power of the word of God. There is no danger of that. I find when I ride in a Pullman palace car that the power of the locomotive is not diminished because the car is neatly and systematically arranged. I find the most spiritual power in the Sunday Schools where the best system exists.

The boys must be taught to respect the Sunday school. The teacher must not send him off to some other teacher to find out where the lesson is. We have talent in the Sunday schools that the secular schools could not get for $10,000 a year. All it needs is consecration. You elevate the Sunday school and you will elevate the church, and increase its spiritual power and freshness.

CO-OPERATION.

The efficiency of the Sunday School will be increased when it is made to co-operate with co-ordinate agencies, such as the family. If it interfered with the family, I would drop it in a moment. It cannot be a substitute for the family, but it must cooperate with and increase the efficiency of the family. In concluding his address, upon which the very closest attention had been bestowed, Dr. Vincent urged also the co-operation of the Sunday School with the pulpit. He said that every little child should go to church. He did not for one moment believe in the Sunday School as a substitute for the pulpit, but he thought that children should listen to preaching for thorough training in the word of God. He urged attention to the welfare of the Sunday School as contributing to the unity of the holy Catholic church, and finished by saying that the higher we aim the more we shall secure.

BIBLE REVISION.

When Mr. Vincent was through, President Brunot announced that the next topic for discussion was "Bible Revision," and he introduced as the opening speaker Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., of Lancaster, Pa. The paper read by this gentleman gave evidence of careful preparation, deep thought and profound scholarship. He said that no version of the Bible can be the equivalent of the original work. Rightly considered the question of the revision of our English version possesses but little significance directly to the ministry. The translations must be made for the masses of people, and it is more for their benefit that the work is now progressing. The speaker referred to the fact that no book which has been translated into many tongues has preserved its originality and self-authentication to the extent the Bible has. In view of the changes that the English language has undergone in the last three hundred years the version of King James is to be regarded as a remarkable production. Between the tenth and Eighteenth centuries, but not for the present English speaking people. They are entitled to something better, if something better can be given them. In acknowledging the excellencies of the King James version its deficiencies must not be ignored. Some of the errors are slight and others serious. The speaker said that he proposed to note a few of the superfluous additions that have been made by translators. The English Bible is to some extent a comment upon as well as a version of the original.

INSTANCES CITED.

The additions in many instances are not necessary to express the true sense of the original, and are not found in the Greek either. Among the citations by Dr. Gerhart of instances in which the translator has made additions, are the following, the additions being italicised: 1 Cor. 14, 34, "Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but *they are commanded* to be under obedience, as also saith the law." Dr. Gerhart maintained that the words not singular ly as well if the words italicised were omitted. He considered them superfluous. 1. Peter, 1:22: "Seeing ye have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, *see that* ye love one another with a pure heart fervently." This is another instance of the use of superfluous words, the omission of which would not detract from the sense. II Peter, 1, 21; "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake *as they were* moved by the Holy Ghost." The speaker said that the verbal clause "as they were" does not appear in the original and introduces a phase of meaning that does not occur there. Hebrews, 11, 3: "*By the word of God* the worlds were framed through the agency of the holy ones of Jesus Christ once *for all*." "By the which will" and "for all" are added. Good English nor fidelity to translation does not require. Our Lord, Matt. 26, 27, said before unto you, that ye shall die in your sins; for if ye believe not that I am *he*, ye shall die in your sins." In the twenty-eighth chapter of Isaiah the original and in both the pronoun "he" is inserted and the breadth of the meaning of the Greek is lost. A number of instances of additions in the Old Testament were also cited by the speaker who pointed out how they would reproduce here. Ecclesiastics 12, 13, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter; fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole *duty* of man." In the Hebrew, the italicised word "duty" is wanted. The teacher says "this is the whole of man," and not his "duty." Dr. Gerhart said that there are certain passages in both Testaments which he instanced, which reveal the unwarranted freedom of the King James version. The additions are to be divided into two classes, those which weaken and those which change the meaning. Among the people these are the necessary additions serve to mislead the mind.

The speaker consumed considerable time in discussing the relationship existing between the Old and New Testaments, after which he took his seat.

THE WORK PROGRESSING.

The speech of Dr. Schaff, who followed Dr. Gerhart, and who is one of the committee now engaged in revising the Scriptures, was chiefly regarding the manner in which the work is being done. He said that he had stated that the Bible ought to be revised. The revision is now in actual progress. Our English Bible is the result of half a dozen revisions of the Bible; Wicklife's, Tyndall's, Coleraine's, Cranmer's, Geneva exiles, the Bishop's, Queen Elizabeth's, and King James'. The present one, he said, was a satisfactory intelligent gentleman who considered any translation a perfect one. Five years ago the Christian world was not prepared for a revision of the Bible. Now it is. The conditions are changed. The English Bible is common property, used every where, and consequently the work of revision ought to be common also. If we should get half a dozen sectional revisions the unity of the Protestant Christendom would be greater than ever, and there are enough of them now. A tacit agreement has taken place between the eminent scholars of all countries that the Bible needs revision. This is owing to two reasons. First, because of the recent discoveries of very old manuscripts relating to the books of the Bible, and secondly because of the extraordinary activity of the last fifty years in Biblical scholarship. Old cities spoken of in the Bible have been excavated and laid open. They have yielded their coins, inscriptions, sculptures and illustre upon the pages of Scripture.

DENOMINATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

These are the two theoretical or scientific conditions which led to the movement for the revision of the Bible. But there was another condition. The co-operation of denominations which formerly kept apart from each other. The Church of England is taking the lead in the revision of the English version. In 1870 eight Bishops and eight Presbyters were appointed to undertake the work, and almost immediately all well known Biblical scholars, no matter to what denomination they belonged. Thess men were divided into two companies. The best Hebrew scholars took the Old Testament and the best Greek scholars the New Testament. They meet once a month, for four days, in Westminster Abbey, and carefully weigh every word, sentence by sentence, &c. The work is done as carefully and conscientiously as can be done by any body of eminent Christian scholars in any part of the world. They have been at work for five years, have gone through the historical works of the old Bible, and expect to labor for five years yet. The expense is considerable, there being twenty members in each company, but it is met by the press of Oxford, where the Bible will be printed after the revision has been completed.

AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP IN DEMAND.

Soon after the English companies got started Dr. Schaff found it would be policy to invite the co-operation of American scholars in order to insure the acceptance of the work in this country. The negotiations then commenced resulted in an arrangement here similar to the English one. It is composed of the finest scholars and greatest students in the country, many of whom are connected with our leading educational institutions. It has been divided into two companies also, meets at the Bible House, in New York, and spends two or three days in discussion every month. England sends us their results directly, and we (confidential, of course,—we cannot even tell it to our wives—and we revise it and send them our notes, which they revise in turn. When the work is done a committee of conference will be appointed to smooth all differences which may have originated between the two companies. The work was begun in 1872, and we are through with the Gospels, and nearly through with Acts and the New Testament. The work wont be finished for five or seven years yet, but we have enlisted for the war, we have put our shoulders to the wheel and will keep it there though some of us are old and gray, and don't expect to see the end of it.

HOW ENGLAND CONSIDERS IT.

England looks on us more in the light of advisers than anything else, and has been unwilling to give us a final vote in the determination of the text. We Americans, to use a common term, are unwilling to play second fiddle to any one. The idea that they could be wrong does not seem to have entered their heads. The difficulty could not be adjusted by correspondence and I crossed the ocean and entered into personal negotiations with them about the matter. I told them that the Americans had made a Declaration of Independence once, and think they conceived the idea. I pointed not only what it plainly set forth but Bible theology and revision also. They were informed that unless we were allowed a voice in the determination of the text the work would not be accepted in this country, and that we would be obliged to make a revision of our own. The negotiations resulted in the promise of a full and satisfactory settlement, the terms of which I am not at liberty to make known. I can assure you, however, that it is perfectly honorable and satisfactory to both parties. This is the first time America has had a chance in the revision of a Bible for its own use. The result will be that the work will be clearer and dearer to us all.

The address of Dr. Schaff completing the afternoon session, the Alliance adjourned.

Evening Session.

The evening session was opened with singing, followed by prayer by Rev. Rogers, D. D., of New York.

The attendance was quite large, the audience in fact completely filling the church both on the main floor and in the galleries.

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Rogers' prayer the President announced the subject for discussion, the "Best way to Reach the Masses," and introduced the first speaker, Rev. G. W. Heacock, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.

The reverend gentleman started out with the statement that he supposed the question he was delegated to speak upon, would be in another form, "How shall the Christian Church reach the the great mass who are away from Christian influence?" There is no denying the fact that a very large portion of the people are separated from the Christian Church and away from its influence. Some place this number at one-third of the entire population; some even greater than that; and some place it at one-fifth. In any case the number is large enough and wide enough and deep enough, to stir to its depths every Christian heart. Now, how to reach them.

There is one pre-requisite: The Christian Church must cherish and cultivate a profounder and deeper sympathy with the masses. This is a prime factor, that the Church should keep in sympathy with the masses. Christ set the example of such sympathy. Matthew, 9:36, it is stated that Christ saw the multitude and was struck with compassion for them that they had no teacher. In Luke: He was moved with compassion when He saw the multitudes as sheep that were like sheep without a shepherd. And in numerous other places mention is made of the sympathy of Christ for the masses. If to-morrow the church had a great, tender, sorrow-burdened heart of humanity could be revealed as it was to Christ, it would perhaps work better and succeed better. It is caught by multitudes, but is stunted. It is the church-goers who know of the movements in the religious world, while the non-attendants neither know nor care. If such an attraction as Moody will not reach the souls of men, how can preaching of hell and firing of cannons bring them. The people will run to attend an election bon-fire, but not to attend church.

There are people living right in the midst of Christain surroundings, who know nothing about the churches, nothing about the services, nothing of anything that is going on in the world beyond their doors. If they won't come to us, we must go to them. You say you can't get people to do it, that business men haven't time. They will put do it! There is danger that some day such Christians will go out in the darkness of eternal despair!

The Savior Himself suggested such work. At the wedding supper the master bade his servants go into the highways and hedges, and ammon guests to the feast. It would be a fine thing for the people to come in, but since they won't we must go to them. Look at the way the great Chalmers worked in Glasgow, hunting in the lowest dens for sinners. He couldn't trust to his great attractions to draw the people, but sought them personally. He taught the revising of plans is but the construction of machinery that will not work—it is artillery without powder, a locomotive without steam. The Church must have energy, or all Essystems for labor will be of no avail.

The question has not been ignored by the church; efforts have been made. If the one plan that has more potency than another, one plan made that has proved the best success—let it be named, and let all follow it. One plan is the Mission Sunday School and Church. From this much good has resulted, but it is incapable of accomplishing all that is desired. Another method is holding meetings in public halls, for the purpose of attracting those who will not go to the church. This method has done some good. Another is the erection of a great peoples' church, which shall be absolutely free—no pews, no distinction between the rich and the poor. This is what are building erected by one sect, but a huge, grand, imposing edifice which shall be for all the people. This has not been tried in any country, but it is upheld that it would do much good. And still another plan is to make all the seats free in the churches once each Sabbath, giving up all pews and admitting and inviting all. And twice each week in the evening for prayer meetings. These have a great advantage over other methods, as these meetings can be held wherever a few can be induced to stop, and one or two persons secured to help in the way of singing and praying. But these meetings have an abatement—their results generally slip through the fingers. They need some supplementary methods to gather up the fruits.

It is thus seen that some other method is needed. It is a method that will give the results for which the Church is seeking.

The best address of Moody in England was that directly visiting from house to house. He insisted upon emphasizing the means by which his results were obtained. Mr. Davison says that the ranks of the habitual neglecters of Christian worship were scarcely broken by Mr. Moody. It was church-goers who formed the principal portion of the converts. Christians knew when he was coming, talked of it, read of it, and went to hear him. Now,